

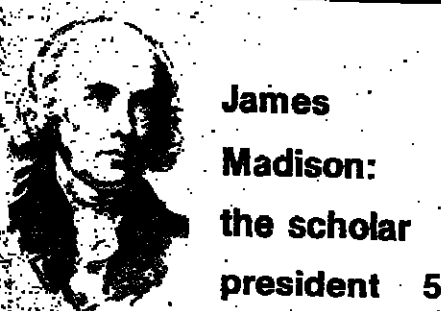
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1975

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Inside today



James Madison: the scholar president 5

Egypt and Israel still far apart 2

Australian political system outmoded? 2

1975 prize baking recipes 8

News briefly 4 People 9
Editorials 12 Sports 7
Food 8 Crossword 9

Focus

Casey-San at the plate

By Phil Elderkin

Bradenton, Fla. The Japanese have come a long way since Casey Stengel first said their hands were too small to play major-league baseball.

The Chunichi Dragons, who are owned by a Japanese newspaper syndicate, have been in spring training since March 1 at the Bradenton, Fla., complex of the National League Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Dragons are not nearly so large physically as American players and often seem mechanical in what they do. But there is nothing wrong with their pitching, speed, or defense. They simply lack the long-ball hitting power that American fans take for granted.

Last year the Dragons, under Hawaiian-born Manager Wally Yonamine, won the Central Division championship of Japan, breaking a nine-year domination by the Tokyo Giants. The Giants are also training in Florida this year with the Los Angeles Dodgers at Vero Beach.

rowing bigger

"We have some very good baseball players in Japan, but overall we are a long way behind the United States," Yonamine said. "Of our 12 major-league teams, I think probably only one or two could win consistently in American triple-A baseball. [That's] the notch below U.S. big-league level."

"With the change in Japanese eating habits in the past 20 years, our players are bigger and stronger than they used to be," the manager continued. "But we still don't have many big-ball hitters. Mostly Japanese players are satisfied to make just enough contact to steer the ball through the infield or hit line drives between the outfielders. When we do it is usually with pitching, speed, or defense — not power."

The average major-league baseball player in Japan plays 180 games a year, runs between \$11,000 and \$12,000 a season, and performs only on dirt if he is an infielder. Grass is somehow available only to outfielders.

naller ball

The Japanese baseball is also slightly smaller than the American version, with low-stitched seams that pitchers find difficult to grip.

In fact, during their eight-game Florida exhibition tour against American major-league teams, the Japanese were allowed to use their own ball whenever they were in the field. It did hit against the larger American and National League balls, though gloves and bats are made in Japan, most players prefer American brand models.

Players are not given meal money while on the road, because of a tradition that everyone on the same team eats together. However, American players on Japanese teams (the visit is two per team), are given \$50 a day for meals and hotel expenses.

*Please turn to Page 4



By a staff photographer

In Lisbon: a military presence to oversee civilians

Democracy set back in Portugal

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The elections in Portugal on April 12 are going ahead as planned — despite this week's unsuccessful attempt to stage a coup against the leadership of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) running the country.

But a new question has been raised: will these elections have any real meaning or effect now that the MFA has used the attempted coup as reason for its establishing itself as permanent overseer of the politicians?

Two hundred officers of the MFA (continuing its assembly) met all

night Tuesday-Wednesday and afterwards issued a statement confirming that elections would still be held April 12 but that there would now be established an MFA "council of revolution" to "direct the revolution."

Cabinet reshuffle

In the chair at the meeting was the President of Portugal, Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, a moderate. But the assembly resolved to strengthen the hand of the radical MFA officer who is Prime Minister

Brig. Vasco Gonçalves, by calling on him to reshuffle the Cabinet so that it could "take firmer and more decisive action within the program of the MFA."

Significantly, Premier Vasco Gonçalves is quoted by the Associated Press as saying in a broadcast statement that the "political analysis of the Communist Party has always been right."

The Cabinet which he has been invited to reshuffle is made up of nine

*Please turn to Page 2

Europe role up to British voter

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

It is now up to the British people to decide whether or not their country should stay in the European Community.

The yearlong process labeled "renegotiation" between Britain and its eight community partners ended in Dublin Castle Tuesday night. Prime Minister Harold Wilson has all but pledged that he would recommend acceptance of the terms to the British people in a referendum his government proposes to hold June 23.

Mr. Wilson's own Labour Party remains deeply divided over whether Britain should remain in the Common Market. Although the Cabinet as a whole is expected to recommend "yes" to staying in, several prominent members, including Trade Secretary Peter Shore and Industry Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn, are likely to campaign for a "no" vote.

The Cabinet will announce its collective decision March 17, following which individual Cabinet members will be free to take public positions for or against Common Market membership.

Old terms denounced

In a spirited press conference just after the European Community's summit talks in Dublin Castle March 10 and 11, Mr. Wilson repeated previous accusations that membership terms negotiated originally by Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath were "humiliating" and "groveling."

*Please turn to Page 2

Tourist avalanche buries happy Florida

Turnstiles whir at Disney World

By John Dillie
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Walt Disney World, Fla. You won't find Mickey Mouse in an unemployment line this winter.

Tourists at Walt Disney World are spinning the turnstiles at a record pace. More than 2,000 visitors an hour are streaming through this superpark's Haunted Mansion; and the new, 176-foot Space Mountain — a modern-day roller coaster — is running at capacity.

Despite the U.S. recession, Florida's tourist industry is booming — a bit of economic sunshine amidst the national gloom.

Sun-seekers are crowding Gulf coast beaches, Gold Coast hotels, and St. Augustine's old fort, Castillo de San Marcos, in record winter numbers.

Florida tourist officials say the visitors are staying longer and spending more than at any time in history, and they will probably give this state its first \$7 billion tourist year.

Morris Ford, state tourism director, reports that inquiries for information on Florida are pouring into Tallahassee at a rate of more than 1,000 a day. That's the highest level in six years.

The avalanche of tourists from the snow states has brought joy to the Magic Kingdom of Mickey Mouse and his friends, who suffered a 600,000-visitor, or 5 percent, drop in tourist traffic last year because of the gasoline shortage.

That decline was startling news at this \$600 million fantasyland of flying elephants, singing bears, and \$1.40 hamburgers, where the only previous trend was up.

*Please turn to Page 4



Disney World, Orlando, Fla.

By a staff photographer

Keeping the wolf from Florida's tourist door

State non-smoking laws beginning to be enforced

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It came as a great surprise to Mel. There he was puffing contentedly on his cigarette and pondering the chopped herring and kosher midget salami in a Greenwich Village supermarket when Anthony Ellis, city Health Department inspector, gave him a ticket for smoking.

Shock, then disbelief, passed over

Mel's face as he bent down in his rather grubby fawn raincoat to stub out the offending fumes. By the time the summons had been filled in and Mel had discovered he would have to report to a downtown court, he was fuming.

Mel is one of many New York smokers who have disregarded the large red-lettered "No Smoking" signs now hanging in this city's supermarkets. He is also one of the few (only 78 summonses so far) literally having to pay for their

mistake — to the tune of a \$5 to \$25 fine.

The city's non-smoking law has not been extensively enforced officially since it took effect last Nov. 1. But it does appear to have reduced, though not eliminated, smoking in public places; most people are law-abiding.

(New York City's law provides a penalty of up to \$1,000 and/or a year in jail for smoking in a variety of public places including supermarkets, elevators, theaters, cinemas, concert halls, hospitals, nursing homes, mu-

seums, libraries, classrooms, and lecture halls. In some instances there are exemptions for specially set-aside areas.)

The man who inspired and pushed through the legislation, city Health Commissioner Lowell Bellin, expects the impact to seep in slowly as the word gets around. His 200 health inspectors are far too busy on other more serious health violations to make more than occasional spot checks for no-smoking compliance.

*Please turn to Page 4

Lon Nol fights for time while U.S. debates

Fresh reports from the two battlefields on which Cambodia's future is being fought out tell of new leadership shifts in Phnom Penh itself (below, left) and more delay as a result of skirmishes on Washington's Capitol Hill (below, right).

Cambodian meets Khmer protests

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Ouster of Lt. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez as commander in chief of Cambodian armed forces is the most important so far in a series of changes apparently aimed at improving government and Army leadership and raising morale in Phnom Penh.

There is considerable speculation that these changes, which will include a Cabinet reshuffle, are also aimed at enhancing the government's negotiating position.

But there is no hard evidence available so far to support speculation that President Lon Nol himself or Prime Minister Long Boret will resign any time soon. Lon Nol, Long Boret, and General Fernandez have been repeatedly labeled by Cambodian insurgent leadership as "traitors" with whom insurgents refuse to negotiate.

One obvious reason for the ouster of General Fernandez was that he and Prime Minister Long Boret did not work well together. In fact, they hardly worked together at all. The armed forces commander in chief was said to have completely ignored all guidance offered by Long Boret and his civilian ministers.

*Please turn to Page 4

Congress aim unsure, divided

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington. The prospect is that any further United States aid to Cambodia will be token or nominal, as both houses of Congress continue to reflect the confusion of the United States as a whole on the issue.

Congress appears to be taking a course likely to apply its own veto of delay to President Ford's pleas for quick action.

Congress, in effect, is now directing U.S. foreign policy by telling the executive to give no more aid without its approval, and Congress in turn is torn between sharp, rival claims:

For one thing, President Ford March 6 in strong language in effect urged the Legislature to spare "innocent new horrors" in Cambodia, and to spare Americans what he called "a deep sense of shame" by reducing U.S. aid.

Aware of polls

On the other hand, Congress is aware of polls, including one by Gallup March 8, showing 8 out of 10 Americans oppose further aid. It weighs the advantages of what it now considers largely a face-saving operation involving Mr. Ford's \$222 million supplemental aid against the needs of unemployment in the United States.

Often when Congress doesn't know what to do, it delays. In spite of President Ford's urgency this may be the outcome now. Preliminary votes show extraordinary uncertainty, combined with growing suspicions that chances of salvaging the almost bottled-up Cambodian Lon Nol government against the Khmer Rouge are dubious.

Other aspects

There are these developments: Freshman House Democrats sparked a special caucus considering Michigan Congressman Bob Carr's resolution against further military aid to Cambodia or South Vietnam. The caucus turned down more aid, 189 to 49 — only 29 votes short of an absolute House majority.

*Please turn to Page 2

Persian Gulf waits for Shah to act

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington. Hanging in the balance this week is whether or not the shape of a new strategic lineup of powers on the Persian Gulf now will begin to appear.

Highly placed diplomatic sources here have disclosed that the Shah of Iran considers the all-out offensive by Iraq against Kurdish tribesmen to be a violation of the Iran-Iraq agreement in Algiers of March 7.

The big question is what the Shah intends to do about it. This could emerge as soon as March 15, when Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers meet in the Algerian foreign minister.

If the Shah, in effect, merely tries to save face with a protest or token action, then the new strategic lineup will begin to emerge, albeit at glacial pace.

The Kurdish war will cease to restrain the political and military energies of either Iran or Iraq.

Tolerance sought

The Shah's willingness to come to terms with the Iraqis, together with the support he is giving the Sultan of Oman against leftist insurgents, seems to be part of an effort by him to draw closer to the Arabs with whom he is associated in the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries. It could also be a bid to gain some toleration for his dominant role in the Persian Gulf, where he occupied three Arab islands in 1971.

*Please turn to Page 4

Oil fields, maritime boundaries

Egypt's four 'unnegotiables'

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Aswan, Egypt
Aides of Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy list four points as representing Cairo's firm position in the current negotiations with Israel being conducted through United States Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's good offices.

• A new accord must include withdrawal from the strategic passes and oil fields in Sinai.

• A new accord must be a strictly military extension of the first Egypt-Israel agreement of January, 1974, without Egyptian political concessions, including the nonwar pledge Israel has insisted upon publicly.

• Any new agreement must be entirely public without secret clauses, like the one in the January, 1974, accord dealing with reopening of the Suez Canal, a clause so far not implemented by either side.

• The new lines drawn on land must be accompanied by strict maritime boundaries indicating where

Egyptian and Israeli naval and merchant ships may navigate in the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

Egyptian observers point out that this is a firm prerequisite to reopening the Suez Canal to navigation. It could also be crucial in preventing disputes over offshore oil exploration in the Mediterranean and Red Seas, already under way in coastal waters controlled by both Egypt and Israel.

Core issues

These were the tough core issues Dr. Kissinger and Egyptian President Sadat face in their second round of talks here from Wednesday night to Friday morning.

Dr. Kissinger brought with him the responses of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's Cabinet to President Sadat's and Dr. Kissinger's ideas developed during the U.S. Secretary of State's first visits here and to Syria and Israel.

[Francis Omer reports from Jerusalem]

[The gap between the Israeli and Egyptian positions is still considerable.]

[Israeli negotiators insist that meaningful talks and a further withdrawal in Sinai must depend on Egypt's willingness to renounce unambiguously the use of force in its future relations with Israel.]

[Currently the military aspects of a possible interim agreement dominate the Kissinger talks. But a spokesman for Mr. Rabin said: "What is at stake is the question of political reconciliation with Egypt rather than the mere issue of territorial changes."]

[When Dr. Kissinger returns to Jerusalem from Egypt March 14, Mr. Rabin and his Cabinet colleagues hope he will have with him "some specific manifestations of Egyptian intentions."]

["We have to see how peaceful President Sadat's intentions are both with regard to an interim agreement and an overall settlement as well," the Israelis say. "All the rest depends on Cairo's answer to these questions."]

Seat for PLO?

In the background is a rising crescendo of Soviet diplomatic pressure to renew the Mideast peace talks in Geneva and include in them the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as well as Syria, Jordan, and Egypt.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister and Geneva delegate Valdimir Vinogradov have been urging this point in Amman with King Hussein's Jordanian Government. Soviet delegates in Damascus and Beirut are also insisting on it, according to Egyptian officials in close contact with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's government in Damascus.

President Sadat is also understood to be anxious to set a date for resumption of the Geneva conference once the difficulties of a new Egypt-Israel disengagement accord have been overcome.

Egyptian observers are certain that the Soviets are urging the PLO to accept President Assad's offer of a joint Syria-PLO leadership. They view this as a good development if it leads to the possibility of a joint Syria-PLO negotiating team at Geneva, thus overcoming Israel's refusal to talk to the PLO alone.

The Egyptians are insisting that Israel agree to new partial withdrawals from Syria to follow closely those in Sinai.

Australian political woes

By W. Jamieson Brown
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra
The Australian public is questioning the viability of its present parliamentary system.

When Australian colonists drafted their federal constitution at the turn of the century, they drew on what seemed best and most relevant from Westminster and Washington — responsible democratic government applied to a federation geographically the size of the United States.

Over the years, a series of conventions has enabled the dominant party in the lower house (Representatives) to govern, even where it had a hostile Senate. One such convention was that the Senate would never "refuse supply," i.e., the appropriation of funds needed to pay civil servants, social services, etc.

Last April, scenting electoral disenchantment with the comparatively new Labor government, and pegging their action to a politically dubious but entirely legal diplomatic appointment by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, the non-Labor parties "refused supply" and thus forced a dissolution of both houses. The consequent double election returned roughly the status quo ante — Labor controlling the Representatives and the Liberal and Country parties the Senate.

The non-Labor parties have continued to frustrate in the Senate some of the more contentious legislation of the Labor government.

Parliament is clearly not functioning as the founding fathers intended and as the people would wish.

Mr. Whitlam has not helped the situation. Some critics say he is too prone to make cheap political maneuvers without counting the cost.

By appointing his Attorney General, Sen. Lionel Murphy, to a vacancy on the High Court, he rid himself of an embarrassing colleague. But few people believe this appointment served the best interests of the nation's supreme judiciary.

Now the Opposition is talking once more of "refusing supply" in the Senate. Some Labor supporters are proposing that if this happens, the government should simply let the previous appropriations run out, hopefully bringing opprobrium down on the Opposition.

The Opposition has its own problems.

Mr. Whitlam may yet take advantage of this disunity and call an election.

★ Congress uncertain on aid to Cambodia

Continued from Page 1

Congressmen complained that White House military advisers are giving them gloomier reports confidentially that the White House is putting out; a complaint that has kept Ron Nessen, presidential press secretary, busy issuing statements.

• Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Minority Leader Hugh Scott, in unusual political agreement, ask the U.S. to pressure Cambodia for a transition government to negotiate truce and safe treatment of refugees.

• A Senate foreign relations subcommittee under Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey approved, 4 to 3, \$125 million compromise military aid for Cambodia, with a tortuous journey ahead of it if it succeeds, through the full committee, the Senate, the House, and Senate-House conference. Chairman Humphrey, an opponent, thought the compromise would fail by vote or by delay.

• A House foreign affairs subcommittee split, 3 to 5, on its own aid version, with the same dubious ultimate prospects.

Both sides point to the clock. If President Lon Nol can hold out two or three weeks to the rainy season, the flooding Mekong River may drive off insurgents. Relief supplies also may get to embattled Phnom Penh, the capital.

Opponents of more aid argue that Lon Nol's position is hopeless, that it will prolong the war, and that the administration is really interested in U.S. prestige in other countries.

In his press conference March 8, Mr. Ford said, "I don't believe it's the proper role of this government to ask the head of another state [Lon Nol] to resign." He argued that U.S. good faith is involved in continued aid, without which, he said, "We will have been false to ourselves, to our word, and to our friends."

★ Democracy set back . . .

Continued from Page 1

military men of the MFA, four civilian technocrats, and the civilian representatives of three political parties: two Socialists (PSP), one Popular Democrat (PPD), and one Communist (PC).

The PSP led by Foreign Minister Mario Soares and the PPD led by Francisco Sa Carneiro have been throughout champions of parliamentary democracy, of not postponing the promised elections (for a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution) and for an early withdrawal of the soldiers from politics to their barracks.

Communists favor delay

The Communists, concerned about a likely poor showing in the elections, have wanted to postpone them. And because of an instinctive affinity with the more radical MFA members, the PC has supported the latter in their longstanding desire to stay in politics with veto-power over the politicians. Tuesday's attempted coup has given the radicals of the MFA an opportunity to move exactly in this direction.

Watched with interest will be any Cabinet reshuffling that lessened PSP and PPD representation (in support of parliamentary democracy) and increased Communist representation.

The government's security chief, Brig. Saraiva de Carvalho — a radical without known close party affiliation indirectly implicated in the United States in the coup attempt by saying U.S. Ambassador Frank Carucci "had better get out of the country after what happened." A State Department spokesman in Washington said: "I categorically deny that the U.S. Embassy or the government was in any way involved. . . ."

The MFA, meanwhile, has denounced the former front-man conservative President, Gen. Antonio de Spínola, as the man who was behind the abortive counter-coup and cashiered him. With 18 other officers, he has taken refuge in Spain and has reportedly been interned at a Spanish Air Force base. Four other officers have taken refuge in the West German Embassy in Lisbon and have requested safe conduct to Spain.

Richard Mowrer cables from Madrid: The Spanish Government has vigorously denied involvement in the latest upheaval in Portugal.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué stresses that a guiding principle in the conduct of Spanish foreign policy is "noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries." It says: "This principle has been and continues to be rigorously applied to Portugal."

Asylum may be refused

It is expected here that as an earnest of Spain's good faith political asylum will be refused to General Spínola who escaped to Spain by helicopter. The general and his fellow officers who fled to Spain are unlikely to be handed back, but prospects are that they will be asked to move on, possibly to Brazil.

The latest events in Portugal are viewed by Spanish democrats as a blow to their hopes of liberalization in Spain. They are dumbfounded by the apparent ineptness of the attempted coup which, as they see it, can only play into the hands of the Portuguese — and Russian — Communists. The effect in Spain will be to justify the Franco regime's tough anti-subversion stance and its reluctance to ease its authoritarian grip.

★ Europe role up to British voter

Continued from Page 1

He avoided saying he was satisfied with the changes he had obtained, but implied that in his view they fulfilled the commitments the Labour Party put forward in two election manifestos — for the February and October general elections last year.

He described the summit talks with his eight colleagues as a kind of "mopping up." During the yearlong negotiation seven or eight major topics had been dealt with, and the summit settled the final two issues: Britain's contribution to the community budget and continued access for New Zealand dairy products to the Common Market.

The eight prime ministers and one president (Giscard d'Estaing of France) spent an inordinate amount of time discussing one issue — the budget. Britain wanted what was called a "corrective mechanism" to make sure it did not pay more than its fair share. A compromise was reached after the heads of government had considered and rejected several sets of figures.

"We spent too much time on figures, until we cut through the problems with a fine political knife," said Dr. Garrett Fitzgerald, Irish Foreign Minister and current president of the community's Council of Ministers.

If Britain, or any other community member, finds itself contributing more than its fair share of the community's gross national product to the community budget, the "cor-

rective mechanism" will come into play to reimburse the deficit country up to a total of 250 million units of account (the pre-1971 American dollar). In practice the first year in which Britain would become eligible for such reimbursement would be 1978.

Mr. Wilson said he thought that most of the remaining objections that ordinary Britons or Members of Parliament might have to membership in the European Community were "theological." To most of these questions, he said, a practical answer was possible.

He strongly implied that once the formality of a Cabinet decision backing the Dublin results had been arrived at, he would campaign in favor of staying in the Common Market. But he pledged repeatedly that, whatever the British people's decision might be, he would respect it. Even if a majority voted against the Common Market, he had no intention of calling new elections.

While parliament is not legally obligated to respect the results of the referendum, Mr. Wilson thought few members of the legislature would have the "arrogance" to disregard the vote of the people.

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Jackson prods Ford away from Lon Nol

Godfrey Sparling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sen. Henry M. Jackson proposes that Sen. Mike Mansfield be sent as a presidential emissary to meet with former Cambodian Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk in Peking as a step toward setting up a transition government in Cambodia.

"There is one man in the U.S. who could avoid a blood bath," he says, "and that's Mike Mansfield."

The Senator, meeting with a group of reporters over breakfast, says that "Senator Mansfield is the only person in this country who has good relations with Sihanouk — certainly no one in the administration has this relationship."

Under the Jackson-proposed scenario "Sihanouk would become the so-called ruler of Cambodia; I see no other alternative," Senator Jackson

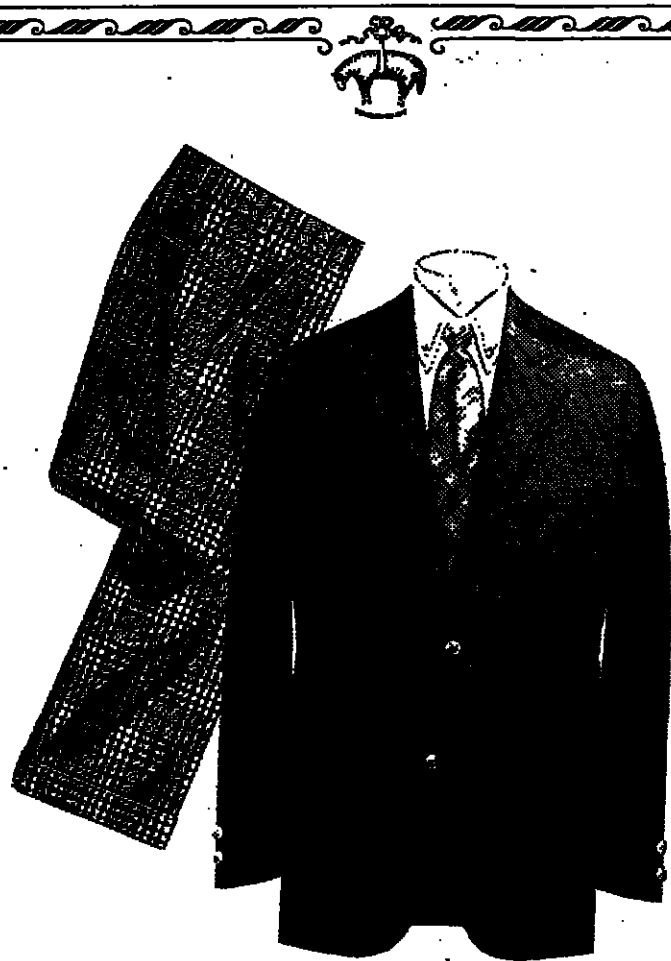
said that the U.S. should "try to get a new government which will at least have the support of the Chinese."

The proposal adds to the pressure being heaped on the President to abandon President Lon Nol and encourage a transition government in Cambodia.

In response to the Jackson suggestion, Senator Mansfield told this newspaper that "I would do anything the administration asked me to bring about peace" in Cambodia. But he said that this was the responsibility of the executive "under the Constitution" and that, therefore, he felt "the Secretary of State should move immediately to contact Sihanouk."

Senator Mansfield said it was his understanding that Prince Sihanouk had not heard from Henry Kissinger for four years.

Senator Jackson said the Chinese had more influence in Cambodia than Moscow, which had more influence in Hanoi.



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Will Senate panel get facts in CIA, FBI probe?

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
In a quiet corner of the Dirksen Senate Office Building the Senate's probe of CIA and FBI activities next week hits full stride. Then the special investigating committee headed by Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho will:

- Begin sorting through evidence and other information bearing on its probe of federal intelligence-gathering activities.

- Probably start taking closed-door testimony. Alternatively, it is possible that testimony may not begin until the subsequent week. Hearings open to the public are not expected until early summer.

Headlines now focus on the economy, competing Republican and Democratic tax and energy plans, aid to Cambodia and Vietnam. Yet, before the Church committee and other governmental investigators are through, their findings may rival or surpass these issues for national attention.

Cooperation undetermined

A major question for the Senate investigators: Will they get all the cooperation they want from the CIA,

FBI, and other federal agencies they seek to investigate?

Publicly, Senator Church has appeared satisfied with President Ford's agreement to cooperate in general, but to consider specific requests for information on a case-by-case basis rather than to promise blanket approval of information.

But some skeletons reported rattling in the CIA's closet could greatly embarrass the United States — assassination plots against three foreign leaders. The unanswered question: When complete cooperation with the Church committee could result in acute governmental embarrassment, will the government come clean?

Some of staff hired

Right now workmen are busy reading the committee's quarters in the first-floor Senate auditorium, formerly headquarters for the staff of the Senate Watergate Committee.

The Church committee has hired between 20 and 25 of the 50 staff members and laid down rigid security rules, including 24-hour guards.

As the committee met Wednesday for the first time in its new quarters it was on a later timetable than the presidential commission investigating only the CIA but was ahead of its House counterpart, chaired by Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi (D) of Michigan.

The Senate panel still had not resolved an important issue with its parallel House committee — how to divide the work load to prevent duplication of effort. Some two weeks ago Senator Church and Mr. Nedzi agreed to get together to discuss details.

To date that meeting has not been held. Senator Church has asked Mr. Nedzi to set the time; but he has been tied up with twice-daily meetings of his House subcommittee on military

manpower, and as of this writing has not set the date.

Rockefeller group ahead

The presidential commission, chaired by Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller, is ahead of both congressional committees. For nine weeks it has heard testimony by CIA and other witnesses. Chairman Rockefeller said Tuesday the commission will need an extension from the President of "a few weeks past our deadline," now April 4.

The House committee has been reviewing applicants for staff positions; within the next 10 days, according to a Nedzi aide, it is expected to select some personnel.

Tentative committee rules have been drawn up, relying heavily on rules of the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment hearing. Last week the committee obtained space — two rooms in the Cannon House Office Building.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Senate inquiry—keeping the door closed

visitors' guide to new york

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

North Viet Army said shifting units to South

Washington
Recent U.S. intelligence reports say the North Vietnamese Army has started moving elements of its home-based strategic reserve toward South Vietnam.

Some military analysts describe this as an ominous development, recalling similar enemy movements which preceded the big North Vietnamese offensive three years ago. Reports from Indo-China within the past few days speak of the North Vietnamese spring offensive as having begun.

However, the Pentagon's public position is more cautious and stopped short of describing the new wave of North Vietnamese attacks as a countrywide offensive. Defense Department spokesman William Beecher told a briefing Tuesday that "we don't see anything really massive at this stage."

Jordanian leader, Soviet delegate meet

Amman, Jordan
Jordanian Premier and Foreign Minister Zeid al-Rafai met here Wednesday for 2½ hours with Vladimir Vengradov, the Soviet Union's delegate to the Middle East peace talks in Geneva.

Observers here saw the meeting as part of a Soviet move to get the Middle East peace talks in Geneva under way again even as Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger strained for a step-by-step settlement.

Home-mortgage subsidy plan gains

Washington
A home-mortgage subsidy program intended to help an estimated 400,000 prospective home buyers has been approved by the House Banking Committee.

If adopted, the measure would reduce interest rates on single-family homes and condominiums to 6 or 7 percent for persons who qualify under the bill which was approved on a 25-to-11 vote Tuesday. Currently mortgage interest rates are running between 8 and 9½ percent. The subsidy program would be in effect through June 30, 1976. It is opposed by the Ford administration, and all but one Republican on the Banking Committee

voted against the measure. The Democratic leadership has included emergency housing relief as part of its plan for economic revival.

Susan Ford starts own magazine column

Washington
President Ford's 17-year-old daughter, Susan, is writing a regular magazine column giving her views on life in the White House and other issues.



Budding writer
Her column, "White House Diary," will appear in Seventeen magazine. The first piece will appear in the April issue. The first column is devoted to male chauvinism, her negative feelings about press invasion of the family's privacy, and plans to hold her high school prom at the White House on May 31.

In a news release about the first column, Seventeen magazine quoted Susan as disagreeing with her friend Gardner Britt. "He thinks men are more capable. I think women can do as good a job as a man. It all depends on the job and the person." As for herself, Susan said, "I think I'm not the kind of person to have a career, but it's too early to tell. I know I enjoy photography, athletics, and fashion — there are so many possibilities."

Peking attacks India 'expansionism'

Peking
The official People's Daily newspaper published Wednesday a hard-hitting article attacking India's "expansionism," apparently dashing hopes for a settlement of the long-standing dispute between China and its neighbor.

The article, also put out by the New China News Agency, accused India of annexing Kashmir without honoring a pledge to consult the Kashmir people first by means of a plebiscite.

It also repeated earlier Chinese claims that India's incorporation of the Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim last year was another case of expansionist annexation, and accused India of harboring Nepalese dissidents who carried out sabotage and subversion in Nepal. The article indicated a return to the hostile tone previously adopted toward India by the Chinese media.

Democratic caucus vote bars Cambodian aid

Washington
Democrats in the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly in caucus Wednesday against granting additional military aid to Cambodia and South Vietnam.

The 188-to-50 vote against aid was a sharp blow to President Ford's efforts to bolster the tottering Cambodian government. The vote was taken at a special House Democratic caucus on a resolution saying the Democrats "firmly oppose the approval of any further military assistance to South Vietnam or Cambodia in fiscal year 1975."

Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D) of New York, one of six sponsors of the resolution,

said after the vote that "this gives a very strong sense of how the Democrats feel." She said it was sure to have an impact on whether the House Foreign Affairs Committee recommends approval of any military aid for Cambodia later this week.

Muslim mosque, center planned for Texas site

San Antonio, Texas
The International Islamic Association has announced plans to build a mosque and Muslim community center here to serve Muslim soldiers being trained at U.S. military bases nearby.

San Antonio is the site of the Alamo, an historic fortress in Texas history that a Saudi Arabian sheikh recently offered to buy as a present for his son.

Ahmed Rafiq, a 38-year-old Palestinian representing the International Islamic Association of Mecca, said the planned center would be the first of its kind in the United States. He said there were 1,400 Muslims from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Pakistan, and other Muslim nations living here, and 3,000 more Muslims living nearby. Hundreds of Muslims are being trained at military bases near here, he said.

GM to cut top speed to 85 m.p.h. in 1976

Washington
General Motors says it will lower the top speed shown on speedometers from 100 m.p.h. to 85 m.p.h. on several of its smaller 1976 model cars.

The giant automaker made the announcement in a letter to National Highway Safety Administration head James B. Gregory.

A spokesman said the safety agency had been considering a requirement to lower the maximum speed limit shown on speedometers for several years, but that no formal rule ever had been adopted. The agency tentatively had proposed more than 2½ years ago that the maximum speed limit shown on speedometers should be limited to 85 m.p.h. as a means of reducing the psychological effect on drivers to go faster.

Stans pleads guilty to campaign violations

Washington
Maurice H. Stans has become the third Nixon Cabinet official to plead

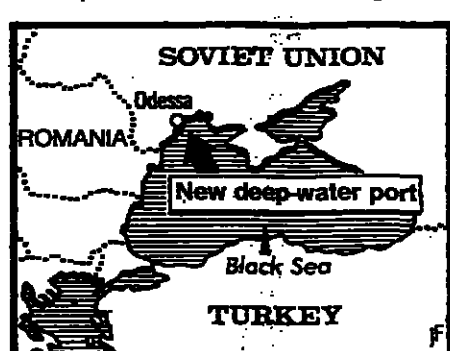
guilty or be convicted of a crime. The former commerce secretary pleaded guilty Wednesday to five misdemeanor counts of violating campaign laws while chief fund raiser for the 1972 Nixon re-election effort.

Two counts charge that he unknowingly accepted illegal corporate funds; three that he did not report three other cash donations. Sentencing has been deferred, writes Robert Hey, Monitor correspondent.

Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell is appealing conviction on Watergate coverup charges; former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst has pleaded guilty to not telling the full truth during Senate testimony under oath. Additionally, former Nixon Treasury Secretary John B. Connolly goes on trial April 1 on charges of accepting a bribe.

Soviets work on port to handle U.S. exchange

Moscow
Soviet construction workers have driven the first piles of a new deep-water port on the Black Sea designed



to handle American and Soviet chemicals exchanged under a \$20 billion deal signed last year.

Tass news agency said the new port, 20 miles outside Odessa, would be the largest commercial port in the southern Soviet Union, able to take vessels up to 200,000 tons.

Its main goods will be liquid ammonia piped from projected U.S. and French-built plants near Togliatti on the Volga River to the east, and American super-phosphates imported by the Soviet side in exchange.

Tass added that the port, situated in the Grigoryev estuary, should be operating no later than 1980. The deal was made last year with the Occidental Petroleum Company.

MINI-BRIEFS

Viet town overrun

The North Vietnamese overran Tri Tam, a district town 40 miles north of Saigon Wednesday, as helicopters ferried thousands of government reinforcements to Ban Me Thuot, a threatened provincial capital in the Central Highlands, the South Vietnamese command reported in Saigon.

Tanaka's taxes

Former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who resigned last December in a row over his financial dealings, filed revised income-tax reports Wednesday, and Tokyo newspapers said he had underestimated his income for 1971-73 by 60 million yen (\$197,000).

\$55.5 billion deficit

The government deficit for next year now is expected to be a record \$55.5 billion, a government spokesman reported. In presenting his budget to Congress last month, President Ford had estimated the deficit at \$51.9 billion, the highest for any peacetime period, but below the \$54.9 billion deficit racked up in the war year of 1943.

Choosing VPs

Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R) of Michigan has proposed a revision of the 25th Amendment to allow vice-presidents to be chosen after presidential elections, subject to congressional approval.

School-lunch subsidy

The Ford administration's plan to reduce federal subsidies for school lunches is meeting stiff opposition in Congress. The House Education and Labor Committee voted Tuesday to continue the program and to increase the subsidies so that students would be charged no more than 25 cents a meal regardless of their income.

Strip-mining bill

As the Senate neared final action on a tough strip-mining bill Wednesday, the measure's chief sponsor in the House, Rep. Morris K. Udall (D) of Arizona, predicted there are enough votes in Congress to override an anticipated presidential veto.

*Lon Nol fights for time

Continued from Page 1

The deterioration in the government's military position was another obvious reason for the ouster. Some sources say General Fernandez's handling last month of operations to reopen the Mekong River supply route caused more dissatisfaction than anything else. General Fernandez sent two brigades in piecemeal fashion into the fight for the lower Mekong. They were virtually wiped out. Other members of the Cambodian high command had argued he should put higher priority on the Mekong clearing effort and should have sent larger forces into the battle.

Supplies diverted

General Fernandez was also blamed by a number of younger officers for allowing too many supplies to be, as one diplomat put it, "diverted into illicit channels." But defenders of General Fernandez say he was only part of a generalized system of corruption that has affected nearly everyone in high Army and government positions.

"If you want to complain about corruption, you should complain about all of the generals, not just General Fernandez," said one foreign observer with considerable experience in Cambodia.

At any rate, while rumors of corruption have tainted reputations of many Cambodian Army officers, General Fernandez's replacement, Lt. Gen. Sak Sutsakhan, has a reputation, so far, for being relatively "clean."

A former defense minister and

roving ambassador, General Sak Sutsakhan is also said by other officers to be a man of quiet competence. When he held the Defense Ministry post three years ago, he was greatly respected by American officials who worked in liaison with him. But the general, who took over Wednesday as chief of staff of Cambodian armed forces, has never been tested before in ways in which he is certain to be tested in his new position.

Division commander

All one can say with certainty at the moment is that his appointment will be welcomed by a number of lower ranking as well as senior officers.

Another recent change which was viewed with approval by lower ranking officers was the appointment of Brig. Gen. Khy Hak to command the 7th Infantry Division. This division, now fighting to the north of Phnom Penh, has been under constant pressure from insurgents for the past 2½ months.

General Khy Hak now has the difficult task of trying to regroup the 7th Division's shattered elements and relieve an encirclement around one of its understrength brigades.

Unlike some officers who got promotions on the basis of little or no battlefield experience, Khy Hak is an officer who worked his way up from the position of company commander. He has time and again led his troops into battle, and as result has been wounded six times in the past five years.

*Non-smoking laws enforced

Continued from Page 1

But, he says, "we are gradually having our way." And he adds that he has received more than 100 interested enquiries from other cities, towns, and counties in the U.S.

Legal benchmark

According to Roger Schmidt of the National Council for Smoking and Health (NCSH), eight states now have anti-smoking laws not unlike New York City's.

Utah's law has been in effect for 20 years. But those of Arizona, Nebraska, South Dakota, Connecticut, Washington, Oregon, and Florida have all reached the statute book within the past year or two. A few other states have legislation mainly related to smoking in public transport.

Mr. Schmidt sees these laws as "a kind of benchmark." What is equally important, he feels, is a massive

education campaign to persuade Americans to obey them.

New York's experience shows that neither the police nor the health department inspectors have much time or patience for rigidly enforcing such no-smoking bans.

Miss Rhoda Kapplow, information director of Environmental Health Services in New York City's Health Department, admits that enforcing the law is not working too well.

"We get letters and telephone calls continuously saying that people are smoking and that the law is not being enforced," she says. Responding to such complaints, the city has written more than 200 warning letters and made more than that number of telephone calls in the last few months.

All this brings the problem back onto the shoulders of the public, both to remind individual smokers and to complain to the authorities.

*Persian Gulf

Continued from Page 1

In addition, there is the Shah's statement, made in November, that a future Arab-Israeli war would be "our war." Although subsequently it was explained that this meant no intention to take part in hostilities, this has not been forgotten by the Israelis, who now wonder how reliable will be the Shah's assurance to sell them oil if they give back the Abu Rudels oil fields to Egypt.

Another element in what may be slow shifts in the strategic picture is the belief that Iraq — its Kurdish campaign notwithstanding — may be seeking to modify its old status as a staunch ally of the Soviet Union wedded to the objective of overthrowing the traditional monarchies of the Gulf region.

Since they began to earn large-scale oil revenues and became independent of Soviet economic support, the Iraqis appear to have grown more pragmatic. Their agreement with the Shah of Iran is paralleled by an invitation to Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia to visit Baghdad and a proposal to enter into an alliance with the Saudis for defense of the Gulf.

Meanwhile, the agreement reached at Algiers apparently had secret as well as public parts. The public part shifted the border between the two countries from the Iranian side of the Shatt al Arab River to the center of the river. This satisfied one of the Shah's most cherished ambitions — to enable Iranian ships, notably oil tankers, to sail on the great waterway formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers entirely through Iranian sovereign waters.

In exchange, it is now known, the Shah gave a secret undertaking to end his support of the Kurds, who are fighting for autonomy within the state of Iraq. The undertaking was also implicit in a clause requiring both sides to stop "illegal border crossings."

The Iraqis, who had become the Kurds' main source of support, apparently did not expect the Iraqis to take immediate advantage of the new situation. They are embarrassed now, sources here say, to find themselves cast in the eyes of the world as betrayers of their Kurdish allies.

Although the Iraqis now may say the Iraqis violated the agreement, the damage to the Kurds is already done. When Ariz Reza, a spokesman for Mullah Mustafa Barzani, the Kurdish leader, arrived in Beirut, he told of Kurdish units suddenly deprived of ammunition from the Iranian side and overrun by the Iraqi assault. He reported hundreds killed.

*Tourist avalanche buries Disney World and Florida

Continued from Page 1

After all, one of every three Florida tourists comes to Disney World. Even with a slump in traffic last year, those visitors who came spent \$64 million for admissions, \$45 million for food, \$27 million for lodging, and \$41 million for everything else from balloons to Mickey Mouse tee shirts.

Charles Ridgway, a Disney spokesman, says attendance this year will rise to an estimated 11.7 million, which will crack the old record of 11.3 million set before all the talk about the energy crunch began. With ticket prices up 11 percent (to \$7.50 for one adult admission with eight rides), gross income should also climb above last year's \$183 million.

Explaining the boom

All this sunny economic news is attributed to several factors, including the recession itself.

Tourism director Ford says Florida, "had a big number of people come here during the Christmas holidays who had been laid off from work." Several thousand were in that category.

A fantasyland of waiting lines

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Walt Disney World, Fla., waiting in line, many agree, is the worst part of Walt Disney World.

For instance, there is "Dumbo, the flying elephant." Our family lined up to wait our turn on this round-and-round ride that's ideal for little tykes.

We stood in line 22 minutes. The ride, eight times around, took 90 seconds.

Audrey Hepburn returning to films after seven years

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles
Audrey Hepburn is returning to films after an absence of seven years.

Columbia Pictures and Rastar Pictures have announced the actress will star with Sean Connery in a new version of the Robin Hood legend. The film is scheduled for filming in England in June.

Miss Hepburn's last film was "Wait Until Dark" in 1967. The actress won the Academy Award as best actress in "Roman Holiday" in 1953. She has been living in Europe as the wife of Dr. Andrea Dotti, a Rome psychiatrist.

Last winter's energy crisis also appears to be a factor, some say the biggest factor, in today's upswing. With gas now in abundance, the pent-up demand is being released, and they are coming on down.

When they get to Florida, they spend an average of \$285 each during a typical 10 or 11 day stay. Most visitors (17 million a year) come by auto, but nearly 7 million come by air, and another 600,000 by bus and train.

A way to 'escape'

Even if the recession gets worse, Floridians hope — with some cause — that tourism will continue to thrive. A Disney official says: "In times of stress, people seek escape. Our motion pictures, for instance, are doing extremely well, and as a result quite a few new theaters are contemplated or are being built."

For that same reason, officials here say, people are going on vacation despite all the nation's woes. Floridians, who have their own unemployment problems are generally glad to see them come.

Then there was the Haunted Mansion, perhaps the favorite attraction at Disney World. Hundreds stood in a broiling sun to wait their turns. Many openly complained.

After 19 minutes, we got in for the 10-minute show.

At "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," the sign said "45-minute wait." We didn't have the time just then, so we skipped it. Later, after the crowds had thinned, we went through the line in about 10 minutes.

Even buying an ice cream cone required a six-minute wait.

Some things were faster. It was only a brief wait behind about 200 people for "It's a Small World," another popular attraction. And "Mr. Toad's Wild Ride" required no wait at all, so we did that twice.

Our day at Disney World ended as it began — waiting in line. As crowds left the park at closing time, a guide advised us that it would be a 45- to 60-minute wait for the moonrall back to the entrance. We opted for a 20-minute wait for the ferry boat. Once back at the entrance there was another 15-minute wait for the tram to take us to our car in the parking lot.

Veteran travelers here say the best way to avoid much of this waiting is to arrive early, before the midday crush begins.

*Casey-San

Continued from Page 1

The Dragons, who got \$3,000 apiece for winning last year's "World Series" against the Tokyo Giants, drew more than 1.5 million fans during the regular season. Reserved seats cost \$3.50.

"But the way prices are going up, only three of our 12 major-league teams made money last year," Yonamine explained. The financial break-even point for a Japanese team carrying 30 players is \$60,000 fans.

Yonamine is an American who played pro football (halfback) with quarterback Frankie Albert on the 1947-48 San Francisco 49ers, prior to becoming a minor-league outfielder with Salt Lake City.

At this point he chose Japanese baseball, playing 10 years with the powerful Tokyo Giants, where he won three batting titles. In fact, he is a lifetime .300 hitter, who is currently starting his fifth season as manager of the Dragons.

Yonamine says the most talented man on his team is Morimichi Takagi, a 34-year-old second baseman who has been part of Japanese baseball for 16 years.

Takagi's lifetime home-run total isn't much (only 153) and only twice has he ever hit over .300. But his sureness in the field and the friction, ropes he consistently hits between rival outfielders is good for \$20,000 a year.

Soviets frown on 'pro' soccer team

Moscow

Communist officials in the Ukrainian town of Cherkassy are in deep trouble for spending tens of thousands of rubles on creating a winning soccer team.

According to a recent issue of Pravda, the Cherkassy club lagged for years near the bottom of the league. So party bosses decided to buy a team.

As there is theoretically no professional sport in the Soviet Union, the 11 players and their trainer, shipped in from nearby Chernigov, had to be provided with bogus factory jobs and expensive hotel suites.

The team was called "Granit" and for a while its fame spread throughout the Ukraine as the club moved up the league. Then the central committee of the republic's Communist Party stepped in.

Now, said Pravda, party Secretary A. Andreyev has been severely reprimanded; sports committee chief Yuri Maloborod has been fired, and criminal proceedings are under way against those who misused town funds.

كلمة من الناحية

AMERICA'S FOUNDING FATHERS

5. JAMES MADISON

As part of its coverage of the U.S. bicentennial, the Monitor continues its lively look into the lives of 12 of the men who founded the nation 200 years ago. The articles, written by a veteran Washington correspondent, are appearing on this page twice a month through June.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
As he buckled on the two great dueling pistols, he must have asked how a scholar got into this fix. After all, the President of the United States does not normally take the field even though he is commander in chief.

Back in the President's House at a third-floor window his wife with a spyglass was sweeping the northeast from whence the enemy might come. Or would they come up the river from the south? Dolley Madison didn't know.

History notes that Washington, Adams, Madison were indomitable men, but it sometimes mentions that their wives were indomitable, too.

Martha, Abigail, and Dolley — what a trio! Now Dolley told the terrified servants — never mind the carriages panicking out on unpaved Pennsylvania Avenue; take down that heroic oil painting of George Washington, frame and all if necessary; don't fold it! — find a carriage or a wagon or a haycart or anything, pile in presidential furniture, stuff the trunks with fistfuls of official documents, and the silverware and rope, George Washington on top. Don't leave till then.

"Yes, ma'am," said the servants, calmed by her self-possession. Shortly a lathered messenger arrived with another note from her husband saying all was lost. She would ride out, she told them, and try to rejoin Mr. Madison.

Alarm gun bangs

He was out at a crossroads eight miles east of Washington, at a place called Long Old Fields. The alarm gun banged at 2 a.m. on Aug. 23, 1814, and the nervous U.S. militia began firing wildly into what turned out to be their own cattle. They had some cause for nervousness: down that road somewhere was a force of the world's best troops, Wellington's regulars, who had just thrashed Bonaparte and who were now ready to chastise this cocky ex-colony.

The day dragged on. The little force and Mr. Madison waited.

Secretary Campbell, on an impulse, unbuckled his brace of pistols and handed them to the President, who strapped them on. The cabinet officer reflected that there wasn't much after all that a secretary of the treasury could do in a battle. He didn't feel well, anyway. As to the rest of the government, half of them were restlessly riding about. Mr. Madison himself came within an inch, at one place, of being captured.

He was a scoundrel to the British press. Always in England the President personified the enemy. In four columns in four days the London Times called him "liar," "serpent," "impostor," and "traitor."

The man so denounced was mild and lacked any military air. He was, indeed, only 5ft. 6in. He spoke quietly, wore a habitually puzzled look like a scholar who finds people too much for him. He generally dressed in sober black and wore old-fashioned knee britches. However, his bouncy step showed energy, and there was no student's pallor in his face. Nevertheless, he didn't look very effective, let alone baneful. Somehow, with those big pistols strapped to him, and a horse which almost threw him, he seemed like a child play-acting.

'He was an extraordinary man'

Meet James Madison, 1751-1836, founding father. By almost any reckoning he was an extraordinary man. At Philadelphia's Independence Hall, 25 years earlier, he did more than anyone else to invent the American Constitution. He was then only 36.



By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

After Philadelphia he joined Hamilton and Jay in New York in expounding the new document in the brilliant Federalist Papers. Later on, in Congress — because many critics felt the work still incomplete — he led a committee that wrote the first 10 amendments, the Bill of Rights, and got them enacted. General Washington trusted him; so did Jefferson, who said he had a good head, "none better." Jefferson made him secretary of state. He served two terms and then, in 1813, became President himself, inheriting the mess in foreign affairs which had caught the seagull little country between the two superpowers, England and France.

How to account for those extraordinary men who wrote the Constitution? We ponder the matter today still unsolved. And yet it was partly understandable. Most of them were young, and many of them were well-educated. They were skilled in the classical

tradition of the day. Madison, for example, went to the College of New Jersey (Princeton) where he studied Latin, Greek, and Hebrew and read Aristotle and Cicero, and pondered the fall of kings. Hamilton, only 30 at Philadelphia, had gone to King's College, New York (later, tactfully renamed Columbia). Writing a model constitution was natural for young men who had studied law, philosophy, history, the classics, moral essays, and theological disputation.

Serious crisis at hand

Each new colony as it became a state felt it needed a written constitution. The young men often were delegates. Madison, for example, helped write the constitution of Virginia. Coming to Philadelphia was the same thing on a larger scale. To prepare for it Jefferson sent Madison boxloads of books on political science from Paris, which the serious young man

methodically digested and collated. He sent Jefferson, in return, exotic New World plants.

It was typical of Madison that he arrived at the Philadelphia convention 11 days before it was supposed to start. He had thought it out in advance; knew what should be done. The little new country threatened to fly apart; the crisis was too serious to waste time on despair.

"Do you know," Jefferson wrote from Montecello to John Adams in amazement in 1815, "that there exists in manuscript the ever-executed ablest work of this kind, of the debates of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia? . . . The whole of everything said and done there was taken down by Mr. Madison, with a labor and exactness beyond comprehension."

Madison in his notes always referred to himself as "Mr. M." It is incredible that besides taking notes he participated in the debate. He was indefatigable. There was an official secretary of the convention, but he was a washout — he gave only bare outlines and speakers' names.

"I chose a seat," Madison wrote later, "in front of the presiding member, with the other members on my right and left hand. In this favorable position for hearing all that passed, I noted in terms legible, and in abbreviations and marks intelligible to myself, what was read from the chair or spoken by the members; and losing not a moment unnecessarily between the adjournment and reassembling of the convention I was enabled to write out my daily notes during the session or within a few finishing days after its close."

"I was not absent a single day, nor more than a casual fraction of an hour in any day, so that I could not have lost a single speech, unless a very short one."

Quiet eloquence displayed

Others liked him; he was superb in getting his views and compromises across. He had a kind of quiet eloquence; he always saw the larger goal. Somebody observed admiringly that he was no bigger "than half a piece of soap." Friends called him "Jemmy." A good deal later Washington Irving termed him, rather unfairly, a "withered little Applejohn."

So now the "Applejohn" was showing another side; it had come to a showdown, and he had a brace of pistols at his waist! Yet even then the philosopher in him wondered. It was a war he did not want. It had been forced on him by France and England, and by the planters and farmers of the American Southwest and West, led by hotheads like Henry Clay — the "war hawks," they called them. New England denounced "Mr. Madison's war" and threatened secession. It was a mistake all around, America declared, after England yielded on a principal issue (but there was no Atlantic cable); the main battle (New Orleans) was fought after peace was made. And the Treaty of Ghent omitted all the things they had been fighting about.

(Andrew Jackson gave the uncertain United States something to crow over. In 1815, for example, when John Quincy Adams was American Minister in London just after the war, and put his two small Yankee sons into a boarding school, they found a brutal reception. It was like throwing small Christian martyrs into a Roman arena. But the boys did what they could. A master reported that when one student asked young John scathingly if "he had ever been to Washington," the latter retorted with spirit, "No, but I have been to New Orleans.")

Weak militia demolished

As to that engagement at Bladensburg outside Washington in August, 1814, the Redcoats promptly demolished the weak militia; just missed capturing the escaping President; burned government buildings in Washington; and then suddenly realized there wasn't much more they could do.

Ultimately the President found his wife, after both had floundered around the countryside. The British withdrew for an attack on Baltimore by sea, guarded by the all-important Fort M'Henry in the harbor. A flag-of-truce boat was in the channel when the attack started with a mission to negotiate the release of an American civilian prisoner. It was detained until the battle was over.

Cannons boomed, and rockets soared. The men on the flag-of-truce sloop eight miles downriver strained their eyes. Who was winning? It was 4 a.m. dawn. The noise suddenly ceased. The young lawyer who was supposed to be negotiating was beside himself. What did the telescope show?

"Can't see much," said a sailor, "but the flag is still there. What's your name, mister?"

"Key," replied the other. "Francis Scott Key."

Next: John Dickinson — a man who cast his vote against the Declaration of Independence yet who took arms when the time came.



Melvin Maddocks

'Thundemook in your breakfast-struck'

S. J. Perelman is a fastidiously turned out man with a soft voice, charming manners, and a surreal imagination rather like the old backlots at MGM, across which there seems to be blowing at any given moment scripts from Marx Brothers movies, a working outline for "Around the World in 80 Days," and a number of pages (mostly in the Z's) from the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary.

For over 35 years, since the publication of "Dawn Ginsberg's Revenge," this subtle fellow has been reconstructing a delectably chaotic mini-cosmos (Mr. Perelman's Small Planet?) and inserting into it a persona rather like himself (the Perelman Gentleman?) whose voice can be heard reasonably asking for sanity in a mad world, as if he were requesting a glass of water from a neglectful waitress.

Planet and persona are back in a collection of 22 stories titled "Vinegar Puss" (Simon and Schuster, \$7.95), and, at this late date, perhaps a reader may be allowed his own slightly surrealistic summary of the rules of the game:

out of town. He likes to travel by ships with names like S.S. Moribunda, though he also has been known to run for the "midnight choo-choo." In the name of Utopia he is always being steered to hotels with names like the Golden Bamboozle.

Along the way there may be a party or two, otherwise known as a "joyous branngan." (Ah, Consuelo Munsterberg! Where are you now?) But the Perelman planet is hardly a fun place for anybody but his readers. Too many dolts with names like Worthington Tushay, Peaches Yaroslav, and Ah Sim Gee surround and "beset" the one decent, civilized human being in the center.

Faced by the run-of-the mill "whippersnapper" or "mudnik," the Perelman Gentleman (who seems to speak with spats on) behaves impeccably — at first. "Spurning" the cheap shot, not "deigning" to stoop, he permits himself only "a few mild strictures." When plain words have to be spoken by the Perelman Gentleman, such as, "Take the mush out of your mouth," they will be spoken in French.

If the mush-mouths do not improve — and somehow they seldom do — the Perelman Gentleman will resort to the

veiled insult: "If there were more people like you in this world, I don't know what would happen." Or: "I'll never forget you, no matter how hard I try."

Should the barbarians still persist in their "flapdoodle" ways — talking "pure, unadulterated tommymrot," smiling ghastly smiles borrowed from Laurence Harvey, Ray Milland, or even Barton MacLane — then the Perelman Gentleman will no longer quietly discuss his favorite books (like "A Child's Life of Peter Bogdanovich") or his favorite authors (such as the French-Irishman Patrick Foley de Grandeur). Ragging demons will possess him. His jowls will quiver. His wattles may turn pink. The world will "rue the day."

Only two things can comfort the Perelman Gentleman during these crises: 1. A sound Malayan proverb, or even a native one like, "Fine words butter no parsnips." 2. Food.

The whiff of a superior poultry market floats through the planet of Perelman, son of a failed chicken farmer. There are fantasies beginning with chopped chicken liver, working up to "chicken swimming in gravy," and climaxing in "Royal Hawaiian chicken hazelnut pudding with seitzer sauce."

When the Perelman Gentleman gets

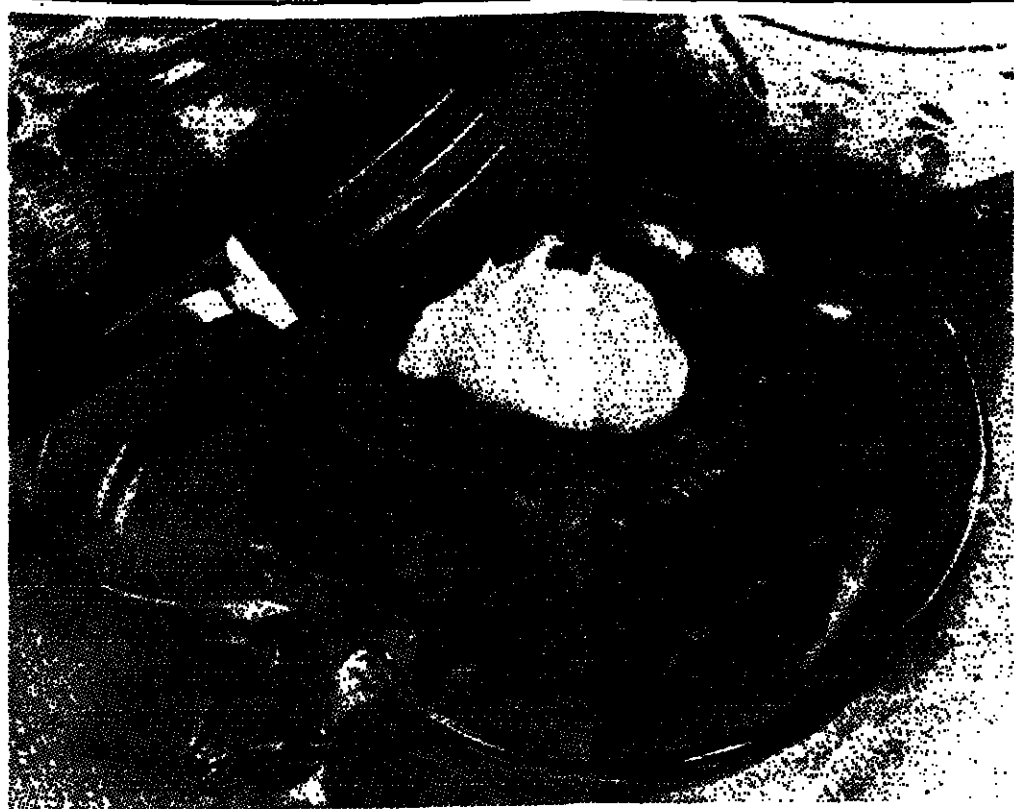
duped, the metaphor is, "cleaned like a spring chicken." And the Perelman Gentleman is always being duped. For the Perelman planet is populated not only by bores — "tedium personified, ennui raised to the nth power, the Grand Sachem of all nudniks" — but by scoundrels, invading one's taxi (without paying), purloining one's laundry (or still worse, starching the shirts), hustling one at cards just when one is about to hustle back.

What a world! It's enough to leave the Perelman Gentleman cowering at home, "thundernook in your breakfast-struck." But not Perelman himself, praise be. His next project? Still another trip around the world, to be recorded as "Eastward Ha!"

Someday American Lit. will get over its two firmest prejudices: 1. Any writing that makes you laugh doesn't have to be taken seriously; in fact, it shouldn't be. 2. Small books are not important; if they were, they'd be big books. On that day the Perelman Gentleman and the Perelman planet will be taken seriously; and that may be the funniest Perelman story of all.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

food



Delicious apple squares—baked from scratch

By Phyllis Hanes
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco, Calif.

Those good, old standbys, economy and family appeal, provide the profile of the 100 winning recipes that made it to the finals of the 26th annual Pillsbury Bake-Off this year.

Sour Cream Apple Squares and Easy Crescent Danish Rolls won \$5,000 each for two women. Four other women won \$5,000 each. Mrs. Barbara Gibson of Fort Wayne, Ind., won the refrigerated fresh dough class with her easy roll filled with cream cheese and topped with preserves.

Mrs. Louise Maki of Ely, Mich., took the grocery products top prize with baked-from-scratch apple squares, a European recipe she redesigned.

Recipes, in general, were made with ingredients that please the average family, in contrast to those a few years back when favorite foods were wheat germ, honey, farina, yogurt, pumpkin, brown sugar, and molasses. Chocolate, cherries, cream cheese, and peanut butter were more in prominence in the 1975 recipes, indicating perhaps, a conservative trend in current baking.

Few people realized when the Bake-Off started that the cooking contest would turn into such an accepted institution — a huge national event for home cooks of the country.

Nor did they realize the kinds of people who would show their talent for cooking. Of the 100 finalists, there were two mother and daughter teams,

two sisters, and two brothers and sisters.

Only three males made it to the finals: one a bachelor from Florida, another a college student, and the third a young man in the seventh grade.

\$5,000 winners

There were four \$5,000 winners, as follows.

The pancake mix honors went to Mrs. Nancy Bullard, a San Luis Obispo, Calif., family planning counselor, with Mexi-Casserole, a dish featuring taco seasoning.

In the hot roll mix category, Mrs. Judie Miller, a Mesa, Ariz., wife of a supermarket employee and mother of six, won with Hearty Wheat Rolls, a shortcut version of a wheat bread recipe.

The refrigerated savory award went to Mrs. Maria Tarassoli of Trussville, Ala., with Ham and Eggs Crescent Pizza, adapted from a snack she remembered eating in Switzerland.

The frosting award was won by Mrs. Constance Beckwith, a North Franklin, Conn., secretary, with Easy Almond Crunch Bars, a recipe she started as an experimental torte.

Here are two top prize-winning recipes.

Easy Crescent Danish Rolls

8-ounce package cream cheese, softened
1/2 cup sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
2 8-ounce cans refrigerated quick crescent rolls
4 teaspoons preserves

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F.

Blend first three ingredients until smooth. Separate crescent dough into eight rectangles; firmly press perforations to seal.

Spread about two tablespoons cream cheese mixture on each rectangle. Starting at longer side, roll up; press edges to seal. Gently stretch each roll to about 10 inches. Coil loosely into spirals with seam on inside. Seal ends.

Make deep indentation (thumb print) in center of each roll; fill with half teaspoon of preserves. Bake on ungreased cookie sheets 20 to 25 minutes until deep golden brown.

Blend ingredients for glaze. Drizzle over warm rolls. Refrigerate any leftovers. Makes eight rolls.

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F.

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'75 bake-off Prize-winning recipes have family appeal, show return to basics



Homemade Danish—always a winner

meal or snack using popular foods won \$5,000 for Mrs. Marie Tarassoli of Trussville, Ala., in the Easy Savory Idea Category.

Ham and Eggs Crescent Pizza

1/2 cup chopped onion or 1 tablespoon instant minced onion
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
1 cup (4 oz.) cubed, cooked ham
8-oz. can refrigerated quick crescent, Italian flavor, or rye crescent dinner rolls
4 eggs
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
1/2 cup milk
1 cup (4 oz.) shredded Swiss or Monterey Jack cheese
1 tablespoon chopped chives or ripe olives, if desired

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Lightly spoon flour into measuring cup; level off. In large bowl, combine first three ingredients; blend at low speed until crumbly. Stir in nuts. Press 2 1/2 cups crumb mixture into ungreased 13-by-9-inch pan. To remaining mixture add cinnamon, soda, salt, sour cream, vanilla, and egg; blend well. Stir in apples. Spoon evenly over base. Bake 25 to 35 minutes until a toothpick inserted in center comes out clean. Cut into squares; serve with whipped cream, if desired. Makes 12 to 15 squares.

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Fry onion in butter until transparent. Remove from heat; stir in ham. Separate crescent dough into four rectangles. Place in ungreased 12-inch pizza or 13-by-9-inch pan; press over bottom and 1/2 inch up sides to

form crust, sealing perforations. Spread ham mixture over dough.

Beat eggs; blend in remaining ingredients except chives. Pour over ham mixture. Sprinkle with chives. Bake 25 to 28 minutes until golden brown. Serve immediately. Refrigerate any leftovers. Makes six to eight servings or about two dozen snacks.

To make ahead, prepare, cover, and refrigerate up to two hours; bake as directed. To reheat, wrap in foil; heat at 350 degrees F. for 10 to 12 minutes.

These easy rolls with lots of flavor won a cash prize for Mrs. Judie Miller of Mesa, Ariz.

Hearty Wheat Rolls

1 package hot roll mix
1 cup very warm water (105 to 115 degrees F.)

1 cup farina or other wheat cereal, uncooked
1/4 cup instant nonfat dry milk
3 tablespoons honey
1 egg

In large bowl, dissolve yeast from hot roll mix in water. Stir in cereal, milk, honey, and egg. Add flour mixture; blend well. Cover; let rise in warm place until light and doubled in size, 45 to 60 minutes. Grease (not oil) a 13-by-9-inch pan.

On well-floured surface, toss dough until no longer sticky. Divide dough into 16 pieces; shape into balls. Place in greased pan. Cover; let rise in warm place until light and doubled in size, 30 to 35 minutes. Bake in oven which has been preheated to 350 degrees F. for 20 to 30 minutes or until golden brown. Remove immediately from pans. Makes 16 rolls.

Take pancake mix, mushroom soup, tuna: stir

Three staples in almost every pantry are canned tuna, mushroom soup, and packaged pancake mix. There are endless variations that may be done with each one by adding fruits, flavors, and many other ingredients. However, they do equally well as a main luncheon dish combined as in this recipe.

Tuna Pancake Sandwiches

1 cup pancake mix
1 egg
1 tablespoon salad oil
1 1/2 cups milk
2 cans (6 1/2 or 7 ounces each) tuna in vegetable oil
1 can (10 ounces) condensed cream of mushroom soup
Add 1/2 cup milk to remaining soup and heat. Spoon over pancakes. Bake in 375 degrees F. oven 15 minutes. Serves six, or two pancakes each.

Combine pancake mix, egg, salad oil, and 1 1/2 cups of milk. Beat until smooth. Pour batter on a hot, lightly greased griddle, making pancakes about four inches in diameter. Bake to a golden brown, turning only once.

While pancakes are baking, combine tuna and 1/2 cup of the undiluted soup and heat. Put a spoonful in the center of each pancake, and fold pancake over it. Place these seam-side down in shallow casserole or oven-proof platter.

Or splurge on fresh asparagus and combine it with one of your staples for a rather special spring dish.

Tuna Asparagus Casserole

Cook one pound of fresh asparagus. While asparagus cooks, cook one cup noodles or macaroni. (Use two cups cooked if you have some left over.) Arrange cooked asparagus in the bottom of a shallow baking dish. Add one can of tuna, drained and flaked.

Combine one-half cup water with two tablespoons nonfat dry milk. Combine milk with one can condensed cream of celery or mushroom soup. Add to cooked, drained noodles and mix.

Pour sauce-noodle mixture over tuna and asparagus. Sprinkle with one cup grated cheddar cheese.

Bake, uncovered, in a moderate oven, 350 degrees until hot and bubbly, about half an hour. Makes six servings.

Serve with raw vegetable relishes or cole slaw, whole wheat bread, and margarine.

Variation: use cooked chicken in place of tuna.

Sweeten spring dishes with maple

By Diane Young
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Shelburne, Vt.

Vermonters don't wait for the first sprouts of green and the bloom of crocuses to announce the season. Spring starts here when the ice breaks up in the ponds, the smell of rich, wet, earth wafts in the window as you bounce along rutted back roads, and tin sap buckets hang in twos and threes on every maple tree.

The sugaring season in Vermont comes between mid-March and mid-April, when the nights are cold enough to freeze and the days warm enough to thaw rapidly.

Talk of sugaring begins weeks in advance of the actual syrupmaking, and preparations are completed well before the sap actually runs.

Recipe talk competes with tales of sugaring-off parties, and although not as dependent on their product as were their forefathers, Vermonters enjoy unlimited variations of the sweetened fare to be made with maple syrup. Here are some favorite recipes.

Maple Custard

3 eggs, beaten
1/2 cup maple syrup
2 cups milk
Dash of salt

Combine the eggs, syrup, milk, and

salt. Pour into a dish or molds, set in a pan of hot water, and bake at 350 degrees F. about 40 minutes or until a knife blade comes out clean.

Vermont Maple Rolls

2 cups flour
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
Cinnamon
4 tablespoons shortening
1/2 cup milk (about)
Butter
Maple syrup
1/2 cup chopped nuts

Sift the flour, baking powder, and salt together. Cut in the shortening. Add the milk gradually, stirring until a soft dough is formed. Turn onto a lightly floured board and knead just enough to shape the dough. Roll into a rectangle about 1/4-inch thick. Spread the dough with softened butter and then with maple syrup. Sprinkle on the chopped nuts evenly and dust with cinnamon.

Carefully roll up the dough from the narrow end like a jelly roll. Then cut into 1-inch thick slices and place them in a greased cake pan or muffin tins. Spread the tops of the slices with butter and bake at 400 degrees F. for 15 minutes. Makes about a dozen.

Maple-Cheese Spoon Dessert

3 apples
1 1/2 cups maple syrup

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup American cheese
1 1/2 cups milk

Pare apples and slice in an even layer in buttered 12 by 9 1/2 inch baking pan. Pour maple syrup over apples. Sift flour, measure, add baking powder, salt, chopped cheese. Add milk and stir until just mixed. Drop by spoonfuls on apples. Bake at 425 degrees F. for 30 to 35 minutes. Serve warm. If desired serve with sweetened whipped cream flavored with 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg.

Maple Syrup Oatmeal Cookies

1 cup all-purpose flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup quick oats (uncooked)
1/2 cup chopped walnuts
1/2 cup shortening
1 large egg
1/2 cup maple syrup
1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Sift and measure flour. Resift with salt and baking powder. Add oats and chopped walnuts. Mix well and set aside. Cream shortening, add egg, and beat until light and fluffy. Add maple syrup, vanilla, and mix well. Combine all ingredients. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto greased cookie sheet. Bake at 400 degrees F. for 8 to 12 minutes. Makes about 6 dozen cookies.

Maple-Coated Corn

1 1/2 quarts popped corn or
1/3 cup unpopped corn in
2 tablespoons oil
2 teaspoons butter or margarine
1/2 cup maple syrup
1/2 cup sugar

Pop the corn. Cook butter or margarine, maple syrup, and sugar to 275 degrees F. and pour over popped corn, stirring constantly. Spread hot, coated corn on waxed paper until cool. Break into pieces and store in glass jar if not used immediately.

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sports

Thornton could boost Cubs into contention

By Ed Rumall
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Scottsdale, Ariz.
Rejection by one or even two major-league ball clubs should not brand a player as an outcast, says Jim Marshall.
"Some of the leading players of our time were turned adrift," said the manager of the Chicago Cubs. "Just because a boy lacks something in one town, doesn't mean he can't pick it up someplace else. I think Andy Thornton is going to become a star in the National League this year."

Thornton, it seems, is a big man in the 1975 plans of the Cubs. He is their first baseman, and Marshall, among others, thinks he will pick up the offensive slack left by the departure of the capable Billy Williams.
"Andy, in my opinion, is the club's big hitter of the future," says Marshall.
If there are people in this sun-bathed spring training camp with doubtful looks on their tanned faces, it

is understandable. This is Thornton's third big-league stop, having earlier been turned away by the Phillies and Braves. The Cubs got him from Atlanta in May, 1973, in the Joe Pepitone deal. Soon afterward Andy made his first contact with Marshall.
"I had him at Wichita in '73," the Cubs' skipper explained, "and he improved so fast I couldn't believe it. After about three weeks he looked like the best young hitter in the minors. He looked so good, in fact, I began wondering what might be the matter

with him — how the Phillies and Braves could have let him get away."
Thornton has his own explanation.
"You might say I got religion — at the plate," began the strapping right-hand hitter who was born in Alabama, but now lives in Pennsylvania. "I got smart and Marshall was partly in on it. He pointed out that when a hitter tries to duplicate his minor-league power record against the major-league pitching, he's only writing his own release. It can't be done."
"Even though he concentrated on

just making contact last season," Marshall said, "Thornton managed 10 home runs and drove in 46 runs on a part-time schedule. You'll see more of his power as soon as he's convinced he can get his bat on the ball. He'll increase the power of his swing with experience."
"Meanwhile, I'll hit him sixth or seventh in the batting order and not put too much pressure on him. But in a couple of months don't be surprised if you see him hitting fourth."

Cubs have power

Of course, this isn't suggesting that Thornton is the Cubs' main offensive spring. As a matter of fact, offense figures to be their major strength.

A sound defensive outfield of Rick Monday, Julio Morales, and Jose Cardenal can also keep an offense moving. Bill Madlock, a .313 hitting rookie, is back at third base, with the veteran Don Kessinger at shortstop. There is the hint of a battle around second base, but Manny Trillo, a newcomer, may have the job locked up. Vic Harris and Bill Grabarkewitz, however, are pressing him. Steve Swisher became the regular catcher a year ago, but George Mitterwald is still around.

"We liked our younger men last season, especially Thornton and Swisher," Marshall said. "If either one of them really developed, or one or two we don't know about, the club could be in contention. It doesn't take much sometimes."
"You can forget our last-place finish of a year ago when you remember we had one of the youngest pitching staffs in the National League," Marshall continued. "I can think of a few clubs who would take Bill Bonham, Ken Frailing, Burt Hooton, Steve Stone, and Rick Reuschel for starters. And we've added the sort of experience our bullpen needed by acquiring Bob Locker and Darold Knowles. We had Locker before and traded him away, and some of the kids on this club say they've missed him. He used to hold his own classes on how to pitch."

Hockey's invisible man is high-scoring Penguin

By Larry Eldridge

The best-kept secret in the National Hockey League over the past two seasons has been the goal-scoring prowess of Jean Pronovost. The hard-shooting Pittsburgh right wing was one of only eight players to reach the 40-goal plateau a year ago, and this season he is closing in on the magic figure of 50.

Other players with such statistics are household names like Phil Esposito, Guy Lafleur, and Rick Martin. But Pronovost is hardly in this category. He's so obscure, in fact, that when a rare feature story about him did appear in a recent issue of the NHL's program magazine it was accompanied by a picture of teammate Lowell MacDonald.

"I think Pronie belongs in the Martin-Lafleur class as a scoring wing, but nobody says anything about him," says Penguins' Coach Marc Boileau. "He deserves a little recognition."
In typical "unsung hero" fashion, however, Pronovost insists that the lack of publicity doesn't bother him.

"As long as my owners recognize me, and as long as the

general manager knows I'm doing the job, that's enough for me," he says.
The main reason for Pronovost's low visibility, of course, is that he has played all of his NHL career for Pittsburgh, a team which until this season never had a winning record in its entire existence.

The 29-year-old native of Shawinigan Falls, Que., now completing his seventh NHL campaign, is the Penguins' all-time goal-scoring leader with 190. But you just don't get the recognition on a losing team in a town like Pittsburgh that you do posting the same statistics in places like Boston or Montreal.

Then too, many people still confuse Jean with his older brother, Marcel, who retired in 1971 after a stellar 21-year career with Detroit and Toronto.

Finally there's the fact that Jean isn't a flashy or colorful player, but rather the steady, unspectacular type who just goes up and down his wing doing his job.

"Maybe he's not noticeable out

there, but you look at the statistics after each game and you'll see he's got a goal here, and an assist there, a point here, a point there," says Coach Boileau.
The statistics also reveal another oft-overlooked Pronovost trademark: his knack of coming through in clutch situations. His nine game-winning goals this season are the most in the entire league, and a key reason the Penguins are headed for one of their rare playoff appearances.

Pronovost averaged around 22 goals a year for his first five seasons, and was doing just slightly better than that last year with 15 at the halfway mark. At that point, however, he was teamed with MacDonald and Syl Apps on a line which immediately jelled into one of the most fearsome attacking units in the league.

Pronovost's own production jumped to 26 goals in the second half of the campaign, and the trio as a whole became the second highest scoring line in the NHL.

This season Jean has continued to score at his new, higher pace, and his 43 goals in the latest NHL statistics left him tied for third place with Martin, trailing only Esposito (56) and Lafleur (48).



Jean Pronovost

With nearly a month still remaining in the regular season, Pronovost needs only to keep up the same pace to go over the half-century mark. And this plus the fact that the Penguins will get some exposure in the playoffs for a change should finally gain him a little long-overdue acclaim.
The race for the overall scoring

championship, which includes both goals and assists, has now narrowed down to a personal duel between the two Boston teammates who have monopolized it ever since 1968-69 — Esposito and Bobby Orr.

Esposito, who has captured the title an unprecedented four straight times and five of the last six years, seemed a virtually certain winner again this season until he ran into a slump a few weeks ago.

This enabled Orr, who won the championship in 1969-70 for the only break in Esposito's remarkable string, to catch up to his teammate. The two have been running neck-and-neck ever since, and now in the latest statistics Orr has a slight lead with 88 goals plus a league-leading 80 assists for 118 points compared to Esposito's figures of 55-60-115.

Lafleur was also in contention for a while, but an injury which forced him to miss 10 games pretty much ended his chances. He's tied for third place now with his Montreal teammate Fete Mahovich, both well behind the leaders at 102 points apiece, so barring the unforeseen it seems just about certain that one of the Boston pair will win out again.

Game plan

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people, places, things



A-frame limb-gym:
Muscles—and imagination—get a workout

Photos by David Johnson



Tree artist and agronomist Bob Foster

Wood sculpture sprouts in parks

By Marian A. Rogers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan. Thanks to Bob Foster, a dead tree here does not get a chance to give up. Instead it turns up in a city park as a tree-house, an A-frame limb-gym, a giant slide, or some other glorious contraption for kids to play on.

And the Kansas capital enjoys exciting playground equipment at a cost of only hundreds instead of thousands of dollars.

Bob Foster "brings 'em back alive" for several reasons. He is chief horticulturist for the park department. It hurts him to lose a tree. And he savors the children's delight in his forest fantasies.

Finally, he hopes that word of his money-saving use of old trees will spread to other cities.

Surprisingly, considering the sculptural feeling of his work, Mr. Foster has no formal art training, but rather a degree in agronomy from Kansas State University.

Old-time tools used

Using inexpensive tools, he taught Lee Schick and Dwight Thomas, his crew, to help him strip, smooth, and shape. They work with old-time broad

axes, drawknives, a homemade lathe, a small combination drill and sander, and nuts and bolts.

The busy workshop fills with heaps of sawdust, as bark flies and knots are cut down to interesting humps. Architecturally altered, the trees would not be recognized by squirrels and birds that once made them their home.

"It's hard work but anyone with an eye for whittling can do it," Mr. Foster says modestly.

But the results are remarkable. Dick Westgate, head of the Topeka Recreation Commission, says, "They're beautiful, functional, and fun. Kids like 'em better than the commercial stuff in our parks."

Conservationists like Mr. Foster's creations, too. He adds five years to the life of a natural resource. The bark chips are used on parking lots and walkways; not a splinter is wasted.

Challenges fashioned

And Park Commissioner Gary Taylor enthusiastically endorses the program. "We can't budget much for specialized recreation equipment," he says. "Bob gives our playground picture a whole new conception."

City officials are behind Mr. Foster 100 percent, but he has no funding.

Mr. Foster and his crew do their cosmetic carpentry during bad weather when they must be inside. Other times they have their hands full with things still growing.

Mr. Foster fashions real challenges for young timber-toppers. He builds his rustic structures high and low, for children of all ages. They are designed to test endurance and skill — muscles are constantly at work.

His wood sculpture dots nine Topeka parks. Eventually there will be hundreds of them, used by more than 13,000 kids, aged from five to 13 years.

Imagination gets a workout, too. Depending on the shape, you can walk the plank, fight off invaders, scan the seven seas from the crow's nest, or practice for the Olympics on a log beam. The huge A-frame of crisscrossed timbers in Gage Park is a favorite.

"Bob's brought life back to the park system," comments Joe Robinson, recreation coordinator at nearby Washburn University.

Mr. Foster's next project is a huge "roller-slide" 10 feet high and 15 feet long. It will have 16 logs in 6-foot lengths that turn 360 degrees. The platform can be reached by climbing a ladder or poles, and tress dangling from ropes will be big swings. At least 50 kids will be able to occupy it

simultaneously. In short, it will be slide to remember.

Shapes devised

Mr. Foster got the idea for his tree salvaging project from reading of telephone poles nailed together as playground equipment. He translates this into salvaging trees, devising tantalizing shapes and his own designs. Later he learned that European parks also use old timber, but their trunks and limbs are simply laid on the ground — there is nothing like Mr. Foster's sculptured originals.

Some trees now in action in Topeka's parks were salvaged from flood-creek projects. His stockpile includes elm, black walnut, and Osage-orange.

Mr. Foster builds his trees to withstand roughhousing. And he does not mind when they get scarred with initials and other graffiti dear to childish hearts.

"You gotta leave your mark in this world on something," he chuckles. "Dead trees tell no tales."

However, his trees do tell of ingenuity and a great love for children.

Your community can learn how to use old timber for play equipment. Write Bob Foster, Topeka Park Department, 4320 W. 10th St., Topeka, KS 66604.



Young 'squirrels' learn balance

Indiana retiree turns volunteer science teacher

By Jeff J. McMillan
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Hammond, Ind. J. Baum Beckman's "post" as unofficial science teacher for the Porter School here began this way: Mr. Beckman was participating in the school's senior citizen-teacher lunch program. A rapport developed between him and Deanna Davis, a dedicated teacher of the third and fourth grades. The teacher was impressed by Mr. Beckman's 35-year background in science, his service in communications in World War II, and his knowledge of electricity. Would he be willing to come to one of her classes to demonstrate the properties of chemical elements?

Mr. Beckman was very willing, and with a little preparation — using things he already had "around the house" — he was ready.

On that first visit — and on subsequent ones — he was a hit. To the delight of 29 boys and girls and one grateful teacher, he changed liquid mercury into solid mercury; and he told the students about the atom and molecules.

"He gave the kids something to sink their teeth into," says Miss Davis, "and he didn't make the mistake of talking down to them."



The success of Mr. Beckman's first classroom demonstration opened the way for others. And it was agreed that the fundamentals of electricity would be featured on his second visit.

Again, Mr. Beckman made his "instruments" out of common household items: a circuit breaker board to demonstrate direct and indirect current, and a camera — made out of a milk carton with a convex lens in front and a frosted glass in the rear.

Once again the kids loved it. "A 'something extra' was added," says Miss Davis. "Mr. Beckman received respect — and growing love."

His visits drew additional attention. According to Ruth Lewis, principal of Porter School, "It has been a fine experience for both Mr. Beckman and the children. As other teachers become aware of this man's talents, there is a possibility that other students may have the opportunity to share."

Appreciation expressed

And Wayne M. Carle, Superintendent of the Hammond schools, wrote to Mr. Beckman: "This is a tremendous asset to the children and a generous contribution on your part. I

hope you are enjoying the experience as much as we are appreciating your good work."

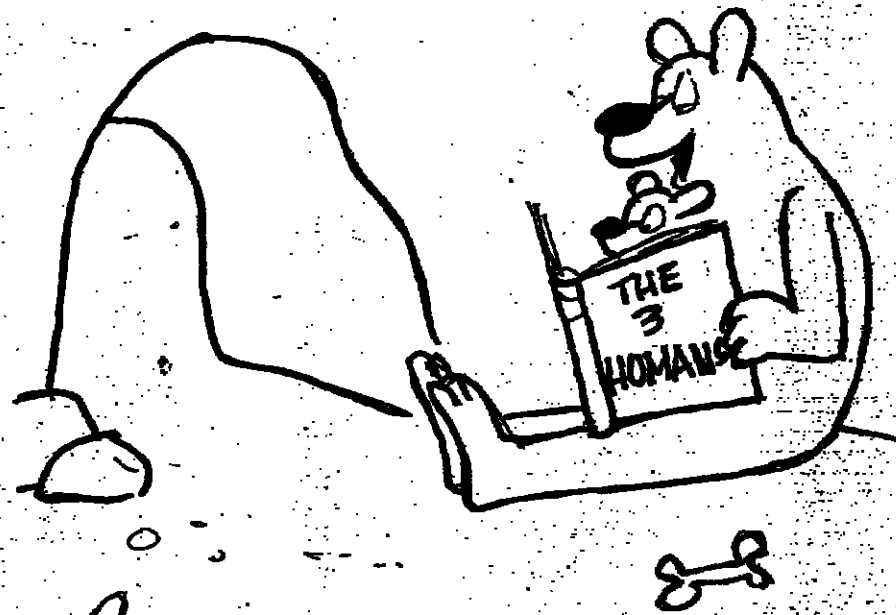
On Mr. Beckman's subsequent visits he explained the periscope and gave a lecture on weather observations and forecasting, including wind speeds, wind directions, cloud cover, the barometer, and short- and long-range weather predictions. For the first time he purchased materials for his demonstrations, but "the purchase price was nominal, and it was money well spent," he says quickly.

"I enjoy the opportunity to contribute, in a small way, to Deanna Davis's teaching," he continues. "The children are very responsive, and they think. And it is bearing fruit: The boys and girls have made, among other things, rain gauges and simulated volcanoes and geysers."

Now Mr. Beckman's visits to Porter School's 3rd and 4th grade classrooms are not solely for the purpose of speaking. Last month he was invited to a Valentine party, at which he received 29 "I Love You, Mr. Beckman" valentines.

He has also gotten many letters from his young pupils, including this one: Dear Mr. Beckman, "Please come again because you've earned 29 friends."

And Miss Davis makes 30.

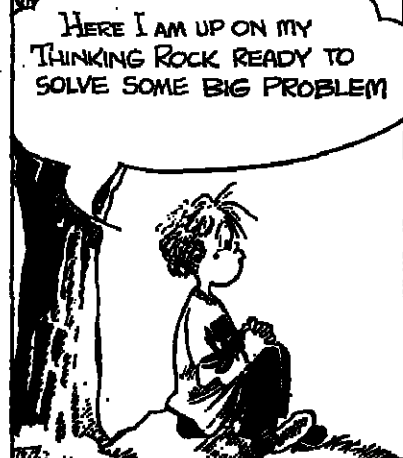


The Christian Science Monitor

"There was Mamma Human, Pappa Human, and Little Baby Human."

Tubby

HERE I AM UP ON MY THINKING ROCK READY TO SOLVE SOME BIG PROBLEM



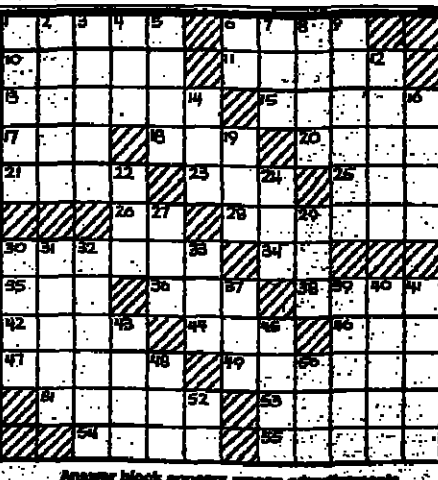
By Guernsey Le Pelley

ONLY THIS HAS BEEN A RATHER SLOW DAY PROBLEMWISE

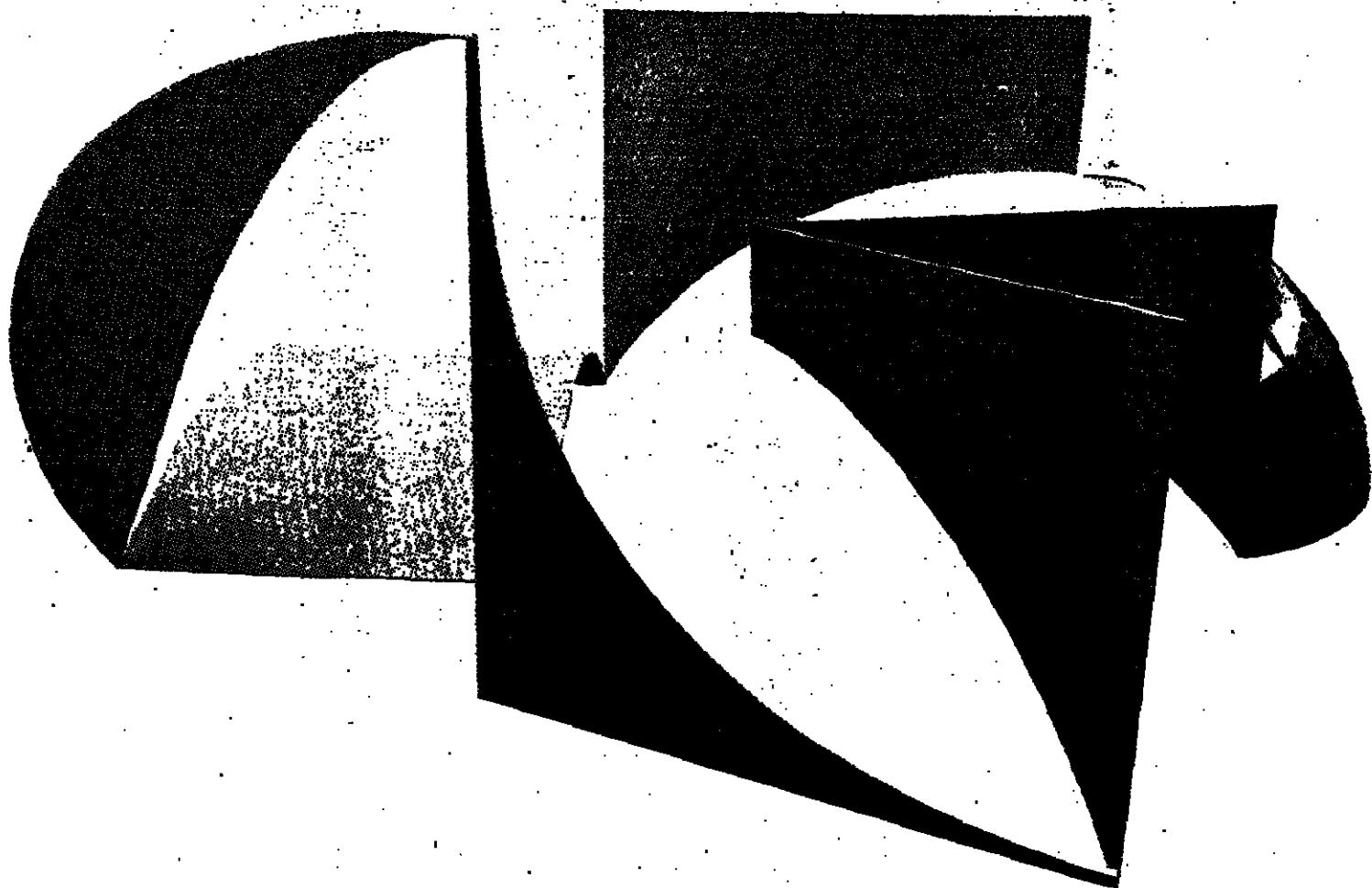


Crossword

- ACROSS
- Hit notices
 - London district
 - Pointed arch
 - Apparent
 - Leave
 - Resin
 - Compass point
 - Nocturnal flying mammal
 - Missile shelter
 - Rowing equipment
 - Existed
 - ...tac toe
 - Arts degree
 - Hit
 - Sparse
 - Biblical pronoun
 - Mountain defile
 - Conger
 - Edge
 - German auditorium
 - Ornamental clock
 - Metal
 - Mist
 - Sought a preacher
 - Company
 - Prize ring
 - Gaelic
 - Edible mushroom



- DOWN
- Cowboy exhibition
 - Booster
 - Serpent
 - Girl's name
 - Coat
 - Theatre
 - Eggs
 - Edges
 - Eye sockets
 - Purposive
 - Marble
 - Boulder
 - Leap and hope
 - Business
 - Tupid
 - Personification of Italy
 - Spider's creation
 - Strikebreaker
 - Tennis locale
 - Appeal
 - Longing
 - Trevino
 - Lassoer
 - Goddess
 - Award
 - Cupid
 - Deception
 - Dawn goddess
 - Gold in Spain
 - Hebrew letter



"Reel", 1969: Steel, aluminum and plastic sculpture by Phillip King

To go round in circles

Round-and-round the mulberry bush. Ring-a-ring of roses. The Eightsome reel. Maypoles. Merry-go-rounds . . . We do seem to enjoy going round in circles.

It might be because we like going a long way and getting nowhere, which after all is one of the essences of fun. But as an artist I think there could be a deeper point: to do with the experience of exhilarating motion round a still center. It is a freedom which can amount, at its most exuberant, to a kind of wildness; yet tied with inevitable security to a fixed point.

To a painter, such a coordination of liberty and stability seems more than fascinating. It is somehow fundamental. It has to do with order instead of confusion. There is a brilliant impulse toward the centrifugal, a flying outwards: a real need for fiercely escaping imposed wing-clip. The thing is, how to do this without impossible chaos: without getting lost.

Intriguingly the image of the "dance ring" has quite a history of finding its way into the work of different artists of different periods. Without making any deliberate iconographical study of it, I have found the theme recurring down the centuries — a print by Mantegna, a painting by Poussin, another by Rubens, a

watercolor by Blake, a print by Edward Calvert . . . And in this century, the extraordinary "Dance" of Matisse, bringing a new concentration to the image: here it is the sole motive force of the painting, all irrelevances removed, the linked figures thrown into a circle which is only just contained by the rectangle of the canvas. The English sculptor Phillip King is the theme's most recent exponent that I know of, taking it in the form of cut and welded steel into an "abstract" three-dimensions.

The feeling of dance and excitement, of music are transmuted into the suggestive, kineticism (though actual stillness) of painting or sculpture. Matisse said that he had a particular tune revolving in his mind while painting his "Dance." The viewer of King's sculpture is caught visually by the rhythm and can start to move round and round the work, not just with his eye but also his body: coming close to the actual experience of dance.

It is difficult to think of many other images that have kept reappearing in the stationary world of painting and sculpture more evocative of compelling motion — and exultation.

Christopher Andreae



"Oberon, Titania, and Puck with Fairies Dancing": By William Blake (1757-1827)

Letting go

I threw out some dead pine and holly branches today. They had been lovingly arranged in a pewter pitcher many months ago at Christmas time. They were alive and green then and I loved what they said in my room. You wouldn't think they could last so long, but they did. Well — in a way they did. As the life gradually left them, as imperceptibly as evaporation, they took on a wholly different appearance which at first I barely noticed. The needles came to wear pale brown edges and while the holly obstinately held its prickly shape, the sharp, green leaves had deepened toward black; their berries which had been such a merry red now clung to the stems in dark and wrinkled clusters. What does it matter? I thought. The colors are different now, to be sure, more subdued, but surely still lovely, aren't they?

Yet I really wasn't sure of the answer to that half-felt question. The branches had become so familiar in my room, such a habit, that it was

difficult to see them clearly. Gradually I came to perceive them as a kind of sculpture. I suppose seeing them that way made me forget my reason for putting them there in the first place and so I could postpone having to let go of a habit. Had I been more fully aware, I might have realized much sooner that the arrangement I was so determined to hold on to had become dry and dull.

However, as I passed those branches many times a day I began to be aware of a vague disturbance within me, as though a feeling was trying to make itself known. There was no question — the essence had long since gone from them. Slowly I came to sense that this inner stirring was — and this is the closest I can come to it, I think — an impatience with dead forms. Once or twice I considered throwing the branches out but felt pangs of regret. And yet a small truth was coming closer to the surface of my thinking — a small green truth that I needed and welcomed. It said: You can't hold on to

something dead and at the same time look toward and reach for life. Too much of that holding on is merely remembering what was, or worse still, what might have been.

In how many other areas of my life, I wondered, was I holding on to a dead thing, to the entombment of some former dream, allowing it, well preserved and lifeless as it is, to take up space that should be used by living things?

So I finally threw out those dead branches. By holding on to a form that had once held life I had been, in a way, disloyal to life itself. With leaves it's pretty clear what needs to be done, but what about those other branches of my life that sometimes need pruning?

It's often hard to know when an action, a pattern, a relationship, and the dream inside, has lost vitality. Maybe it helps to be so in tune with life, with the green part, that you just know when the arrangement has become a sculpture. Sculpture

has its place, of course, but it's life that grows, sculpture doesn't. And leaves aside, it helps to know that you can breathe new life into old forms if it's life you love more than the forms.

I walked into my room just now and my face insisted on smiling before I was aware of telling it to. I had responded instantly to the lively new presence of green on my table. I guess what I've learned from my foliage is that loyalty to an idea — love and life for instance, can help us to throw out or change the forms that no longer embody it. And that takes courage — I'm respectful of just how much when I remember the length of time it took to part with a bunch of leaves that had long since accomplished all they were ever meant to in my life.

Some people think it's holding on that makes one strong. Sometimes it's letting go.

Sylvia Robinson

The Monitor's daily religious article

Why be frustrated?

Many of us have at times felt frustrated. Everything seems to go wrong. Our efforts are blocked. Nothing works out right. What should we do about it? Give up? Blindly endure it? Surely there is a better answer. And turning to God we find it. When we really trust God and recognize His omnipotence we can be freed from frustration.

Christian Science, in conformity with the Bible, explains that God is divine Mind, and man is Mind's image or idea. Hence man — the true identity of each one of us — reflects the qualities of Mind, including fearlessness, intelligence, perfect calm. This real man cannot be frustrated, annoyed, or dissatisfied, for he is under the control of infinite Mind or Love and is exempt from every form of evil. As we perceive this to be true of ourselves, our trust in God is reinforced and we are able to master frustration. The Bible says of the righteous, "The Lord shall help them, and deliver them: he shall deliver them from the wicked, and save them, because they trust in him."

We are frustrated when we believe there is an evil power that can plague us with interruptions, oppositions, delays, and the like. But when we discern the omnipotence of eternal Love and the consequent impotence of any supposed evil power, we are able to reject the frustrating suggestions as causeless, and we become free of them. This may not be easy. We have been educated over the years to believe in the strength of evil to afflict, and this belief is of

ten not readily seen as false. But persistence in realizing the presence of Almighty God and the perfection of His creation will bring the victory.

We may well ask ourselves. Does God cause things to go wrong? Does He throw up barriers? Does He produce hopes and then crush them? Of course not. When these suggestions appear, we should throw them out and replace them with the understanding that God alone is guiding us and harmony is here and now.

Christ Jesus knew well the superiority of omniscient Mind over every attempt of error to hinder or defeat his God-appointed mission. He was opposed, ridiculed, even betrayed. But all through this he didn't give in to frustration. His spiritual understanding nullified the lie of evil. What an example for us!

As we remember Love's supremacy and alertly refuse to react to disturbing situations, we can say with Paul, "None of these things move me." And we will be happier and more peaceful. As we see frustration for what it is — a lying suggestion — we cannot be victimized by it. We remain calm, recognizing that God alone governs us and provides the spiritual understanding needed to realize the presence of harmony. Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, sums it up: "The calm and exalted thought or spiritual apprehension is at peace."

Surely we don't have to be frustrated — and we won't be, as we turn to God and accept His ever-present love and divine control.

¹Psalm 37:40; ²Acts 20:24; ³Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 506.

Adolescent

He could not bear to listen — to the wind, the sea, the stars, nor could his young mind dwell upon the carnage left by wars.

And even when the lightning cut a blue-black sky asunder he never heard the thunder or the drumming of the rain.

Yet one day when the power failed and every noise was stilled he heard a thrush sing in a bramble bush

And his young eyes were filled with wonder.

Harriet Gray Blackwell

Not to be taken for granted

He has returned

but not the way he went: having no taste for what repeats itself. Lines that stop short can but retrace a route: spirals, full swung, transcend their starting-point.

He has returned

but not as one who has drawn back from the encountered precipice at dusk. There is a smell of storms as he strides close.

Dragons are in those pockets of his! Doris Peel

Silence

Deep in the shell held to the ear there is a silence beneath the sea-echo; deep in that space centered in a breaking wave there is one point of quiet; deep in the heart, deep in the heart of every man, there is a still small voice that speaks in silence. And each man must learn to hear that voice; each man must learn to know the depth of his own silences. Elizabeth Searle Lamb

Daily Bible verse

The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid? Psalms 27:1

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Within the heart of every man, woman, and child is a deep-seated desire for fulfillment. Many have found that a more-alive understanding of the Bible has released God-given talents. They have begun to understand their capabilities as the children of God.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Thursday, March 13, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Speeding the tax cut

It has been some seven months since President Ford took office and the economy took priority in national debate. Nothing is yet on the books. The House has passed a tax-cut bill and there is concern that if the Senate does not move swiftly now Congress will adjourn for an Easter recess, delaying an antirecessionary program even more.

That must not be allowed to happen. Many senators are mindful of the need for urgent action and we hope this constructive mood prevails.

The chief problem is the controversy over a provision in the bill calling for repeal of the oil-depletion allowance, which permits oil companies to write off 22 percent of their gross income from oil or gas wells.

We strongly support repeal of the allowance, which costs the American people between \$2 billion and \$3 billion a year in tax revenues and has no economic justification. Logically, the repeal measure should be a part of the energy package. But the reformers apparently believe that, politically, there is a greater chance of fighting down Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana on the issue if it is attached to the tax-cut bill. It perhaps is also reasoned that President Ford would find it hard to veto repeal of the depletion allowance if it is part of a tax package.

That is a judgment the lawmakers will have to make.

However, if the repeal provision remains attached, controversy still remains over whether to water it down by accepting a partial repeal that would leave the allowance intact for the smaller oil companies. House Ways and Means Committee chairman Al Ullman is opposed to such a compromise — sensibly so, we feel. The argument that so-called "small" producers should have preferential treatment is open to challenge.

A former Treasury tax official, for instance, suggests that the "small drillers" are today more prosperous than almost any other small business group in the United States because of the tripling of their prices.

Hence we hope that Mr. Ullman and others will stick by their guns and insist on a reform long overdue in the tax field and needed at a time of budget squeeze.

A congressional compromise does appear possible. While Mr. Ullman is reported stanchly opposed to permanent exemption for the independent producers, he is thought to be willing to accept a gradual phaseout of the allowance.

In any event, the important thing is that Congress speedily get out a tax-cut bill — and with the strongest provision possible on the oil question.

'Separate but equal' again?

Does the United States really want to return to the "separate but equal" doctrine of education that was found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court 20 years ago?

The nation risks lapsing back into that attitude as efforts to comply with the court's desegregation order face new setbacks in a virtual vacuum of presidential leadership on the subject.

Such leadership becomes especially important as controversies over desegregation, notably involving busing, continue in various parts of the country. It seems clear that, whatever specific legal and educational steps are taken, their effectiveness will depend on the degree to which there is a supportive climate of community thought. This is where local leaders need national example and reinforcement in fostering attitudes to uphold the law.

What brings the subject to public attention this week is the coincidence of a sobering report on desegregation coming from the United States Commission on Civil Rights at the same time that the California court of appeal was overturning a 1970 ruling requiring desegregation in the Los Angeles school district.

The new California decision was based on the finding that segregation had not been "intentionally fostered" but rather "ignored." To which the desegregationists reasonably reply that to ignore a wrong is, in a sense, to foster it. In a nation with a wholehearted commitment to desegregation, segregation would not be "ignored."

As this case goes through an

inevitable further appeals process, the nation in general ought to heed the warning of the civil rights commission: "Without positive action, segregation in urban areas, both North and South, appears likely to increase, and urban-suburban racial divisions will be intensified."

Such a prospect appears in the perspective of the commission's findings of substantial progress against school segregation in the South and minimal progress in the North. In a previous report this year, the commission pointed to federal agencies that themselves were failing to carry out their responsibilities to promote equal educational opportunity. The commission takes account of the new resistance to desegregation but remains firm against it.

"Although some white segregationists have been joined by some black separatists in a thrust for 'separate but equal' schools, the Supreme Court's finding that separate can never be equal nevertheless remains sound."

In view of the commission's confirmation of the urgency felt by civil-rights supporters around the country, President Ford ought to follow through in the spirit of his meeting with black civil rights leaders last fall. He assured them of enforcement of federal desegregation law.

But Mr. Ford has not yet made that public "ringing affirmation" of the nation's commitment to racial justice which the black leaders asked for. Will he take a lead in both word and deed before the law is further thwarted?

Portugal's pointless coup

The concern of Portugal's rightists over the radical left's ambitions for the country may have been partly justified. But the counter-coup the right-wingers mounted near Lisbon with an attack on artillery barracks by two propeller aircraft was absurd in method and foolish as political strategy.

The attack seems likely to play into the hands of the radical leftists in the Armed Forces Movement, which overthrew Premier Caetano last April and has implanted leftist Brig. Vasco Gonçalves as Prime Minister. Before this week's aborted coup left-wingers seemed headed for a disappointing showing in the forthcoming April 12 election. The Communist Party, which has one of the four political Cabinet seats, and other leftist splinter groups were not expected to have gained ground. Postponement or confusion over the election may prove to their advantage.

The main hope for Portugal is to build on the parliamentary democracy base which is best represented at the moment in the

moderate leadership of the Socialists and Popular Democrats who hold the other Cabinet seats. Socialist leader Mario Soares and Popular Democratic leader Francisco Sa Carneiro have shown considerable skill in maneuvering to lessen the effect of extremists in decisionmaking. Casting an air of turbulence over an election period could frustrate not only the election itself, but also the hoped-for stability which would permit moderates like Mr. Soares to establish closer ties with moderates in the Armed Forces Movement, a liaison from which the most constructive national policies might be expected to emerge.

As to the charges of U.S. involvement in this week's coup: there seems to be no reason not to accept official American denials.

Portugal has made strides in recent years in dissolving its African empire, enfranchising women, relaxing press censorship, and yielding power to labor. One hopes that the events of this week will little disturb the country in its task of establishing full parliamentary rule.

'I hope it's all for my own good'



State of the nations

After Cambodia

By Joseph C. Harsch

Headlines still make it sound as though the United States were in a desperate predicament. Yet there is now a glut of oil in the world; American oil companies are using every possible device to persuade people to buy more, not less, gasoline; prices generally are coming down; unemployment has leveled off at around 8.2 percent — which is a third what it was in the Great Depression back in 1932 and 1933; and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger seems to be making some real headway against the intransigencies of the Middle East.

If one wants to be gloomy there is the tragedy of Cambodia, made worse by the fact that the White House and the Congress are still pursuing different strategies. The White House wants an extra \$222 million to tide the Lon Nol government over to the coming rainy season, on the theory that the military survival of Phnom Penh to that date will give Dr. Kissinger a chance to bargain for a compromise settlement. Some lawmakers are trying to force the immediate resignation of Lon Nol on the theory that this will itself clear the way for a compromise. The danger is that the difference over strategy will prevent either one from having a fair test.

If this conflict over strategy leads to the fall of Phnom Penh in fire and bloodshed before the rainy season begins, there will be some damage to American prestige in the world. Dr. Kissinger thinks it will undermine American credibility, and President Ford thinks America will be shamed. It will be a failure for American foreign policy, but how serious?

No great power in history ever had only successes. Part of the process of coming of age as a great world power is to discover the limits on that power and to learn to operate within these limits. The Soviet Union has suffered many a failure of policy during the 30 years since World War II. It may sustain another failure in the Middle East, since a Kissinger success at reaching a lasting settlement between Israel and the Arabs would deprive Moscow of its main vehicle for a Middle East role. Since the 1956 war Moscow has been playing the game of protector of the Arabs against Israel. They would no longer need a protector in the event of peace.

If Cambodia is to be a failure for American policy it will not necessarily mean a success for Moscow. That would depend on the complexion of the successor government in Phnom Penh. If Prince Sihanouk comes back he is more likely to look for big-power comfort to Peking than to Moscow since he has spent his exile in Peking and is regarded by the Chinese as the legitimate head of state of Cambodia. So the result could be a Chinese success.

Since the Soviet Union is more powerful now than is China, a Chinese success of any kind in any sphere helps to stabilize the equilibrium between China and the Soviet Union. The time when the actual power of China equals that of the Russians is still a long way off. Yet, all considered, Moscow has more cause for long-term anxiety than does Washington.

China will grow in strength. China

has large unsatisfied territorial claims on Moscow. China regards most of eastern Siberia as belonging properly to China. The pressure for a return of those lost territories is likely to increase. And as that pressure increases, the strains inside the Soviet Union are likely to increase because it is still more an empire than a truly united country. The Soviet population does not have a general mix as does the American. True, the American is a motley mix, yet the mix is more or less the same all over the country. The Soviet Union is still predominantly a state in which the Russian element dominates other nationalities, many of which are potentially separatist.

The American mix produces inner tension, but the mix is stable. The Soviet system could well fall apart some day. The American has vastly greater long-term strength.

Readers write

To The Christian Science Monitor:

For some time a campaign of vilification against Prof. Israel Shahak of the Hebrew University and chairman of the Israel League for Human and Civil Rights has been going on in Israel. He is being investigated by the Ministry of Justice to determine whether or not he can be tried for treason. He is being investigated by the Ministry of the Interior to determine whether or not his citizenship can be revoked, although it appears that the decision has been handed down as negative in this instance in order to avoid making a martyr out of the man.

Haaretz, one of Israel's leading liberal dailies, has prohibited the publication of an article by Professor Shahak detailing his position, although the same newspaper found it fit to allow the attacks on him to appear in its pages.

It would be more accurate to say that Professor Shahak is being tried for treason, for political reason that the state of Israel will inevitably accept in the near future, and for human reason that one may hope has not become totally absent from the Israeli political academy. Professor Shahak's participation in a conference in Amsterdam, last fall, at which some PLO members participated, has become the pretext for the more recent accusations. That he has consistently been critical of the PLO, although supportive of the rights of Palestinians to self-determination, is apparently irrelevant. A deeply religious and committed Jew, Professor Shahak has rejected the notion that justice may be partial, that Palestinians are inferior to Israelis, and that in the name of security, any policy toward Palestinians under Israeli control is tolerable. He is accused, in effect, of calling for a policy of equality between Israelis and Palestinians, of recognizing the humanity of the second as well as the first, and of denouncing oppression when it is practiced against Palestinians by Israelis.

Brookline, Mass. Prof. I. L. Gendzier

Profit and loss in arms sales

By Charles Yost

New York
The huge sales of arms by the United States and others to Persian Gulf states, administration appeals for urgent arms aid to Cambodia and Vietnam, America's internal and external dispute over the cutoff of arms to Turkey, and the lifting of the arms embargo on Pakistan all raise anew the many-sided problem of massive arms supplies to allies and friends.

The stakes in a world of nation-states, heavily armed but increasingly interdependent, jealously sovereign, and yet no higher in principle than their own self-interest, are very high. Either too much or too little armament can, in varying circumstances, be dangerously and suddenly disruptive. When conflict results, the major supplier finds himself almost inevitably involved.

The problem is far from being simple. Developing countries incapable of manufacturing sophisticated weapons have no less "right" to them than do affluent developed countries. Whether they "need" them depends on the perceptions of their rulers concerning threats from great powers, from heavily armed neighbors or from domestic dissidents. These perceptions may be groundless or inflated, but probably no more so than those of more heavily armed great powers.

From the viewpoint of practical politics, when a nation whose rulers perceive an acute need for arms is unable to obtain them from one source, it will turn to another, as Nasser, for example, did in 1955. If it has difficulty obtaining them anywhere, or if it wishes not to be dependent on anyone, it will seek to build its own arms industry, even at disproportionate cost, as Israel, India and Iran are doing today.

On the other hand, if the U.S. or any other manufacturer becomes the sole or main supplier of an ally or friend, this creates a situation of mutual dependence which can have most embarrassing consequences for both parties.

Israel, for example, is not wholly dependent on the U.S. for the still wide range of arms it cannot itself manufacture. If the U.S. were to cut off supplies, it would call in question the security and survival of its friend. Yet if it supplies all the arms Israel wants without any control over the use to which they are put, in some sense places its own security in the hands of the Israeli Government.

The U.S. has been supplying very large quantities of arms to South Vietnam for 20 years, to Cambodia for 5. Yet it has rarely been able, despite this enormous hypothetical leverage, to persuade the rulers of these countries to follow policies vis-a-vis their adversaries which it believes wise.

Turkey in its recent invasion of Cyprus used American arms supplied in the NATO framework for purposes having no relation to NATO — in fact for purposes highly objectionable to its Greek ally and hence disruptive of NATO. The U.S. Congress, with legitimate indignation cut off aid.

The Turks responded, equally legitimately, that they cannot be expected to subordinate their entire foreign policy to Washington simply because they receive U.S. arms. They perceived, rightly or wrongly, a threat to the Turkish-Cypriot community and to Turkey itself to which they felt they had to respond militarily. They now assert that their heavy dependence on U.S. arms makes them so vulnerable to American dictation that they must diminish that dependence and perhaps their ties with NATO.

What conclusions should the U.S. draw from these examples of the repercussions of its arms transfers, repercussions which may some day be repeated in the Persian Gulf? I should suggest two conclusions:

First, if the U.S. is proposing to become the exclusive or principal supplier of arms to another country, it should at the outset make unequivocally clear that it will insist on a significant voice in the use of such arms — that is, in the foreign policy of the country in question.

The U.S. should not again put itself in the position it is in in Vietnam where it is in effect the captive of a government recalcitrant to its wishes but to which it is so conspicuously committed that it fears to disengage.

Most countries will not be willing to accept U.S. arms on such intrusive terms. That is perfectly natural. The second conclusion should therefore be that the U.S. should encourage recipients of its arms not to become wholly dependent on the U.S. but to diversify their purchases among a number of sources. America's European allies are in most cases only too willing to oblige.

This goes against the inclinations of the U.S. military who prefer to be an exclusive supplier, and the U.S. Treasury which wants the greatest possible contribution to its balance of payments.

But it will in most cases be the best way to avoid a servitude which can become as oppressive to the arms supplier as to the recipient. Of course this does not solve the problem of a country no one else will supply.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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Treason or reason in Israel?

'Truculent' bagpipes

To The Christian Science Monitor:

A "fie" for William Mares for the title of his recent article, "Bagpipes could thrive only in land of truculent Scots!"

Just for the title, mind you, for the article itself expressed a fond admiration for the instrument.

But "truculent"? Wild, coarse, cruel? It will "na do, lad. Not unless you shared a wee parlor w'it. Then, you might call it "wild."

You see, I'm assuming you refer to the pipes and not to the pipers. Hot Springs, Ark. Chris McGriffin

Inheriting inflation

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Congress has seen fit to pass a bill to increase the insurance on savings accounts from \$20,000 to \$40,000. This is a very timely bill and reflects the effects of inflation.

Congress should now bring the inheritance tax law into line with inflation. Using the same percentage, it should increase the exemption from the present \$60,000 to at least \$120,000. The \$60,000 exemption was suitable in the horse and wagon period of 30 or 40 years ago when the value of the dollar was 100 percent but not now.

State laws on inheritance should also be updated to reflect inflation.

Ralph W. Marks, President
Mammoth Cave Chapter 1369,
National Association of
Retired Federal Employees
Munfordville, Ky.

'Czech spirit'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Please accept our sincere thanks for bringing your readers' attention to what is happening in Czechoslovakia by publishing Karel Tynsky's article entitled "Soviet presence weighs heavily on Czech spirit." The article points up the fact that the people of Czechoslovakia have not "accepted" the Soviet occupation and that resistance continues even though it had to, of necessity, go underground.

Anna Falbus, Liaison
Czechoslovak National Council
of America
Washington

Congress and foreign policy

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It disturbs me deeply to hear Mr. Rockefeller and Dr. Kissinger expressing the same kind of dictatorial attitude that characterized the late Nixon administration.

Both men would like to see Congress tend to internal affairs and leave foreign affairs to them. Indeed, have they forgotten that foreign affairs are the affairs of all the American people? And Congress as our representative oversees those affairs that are allegedly conducted in our interest.

It is Congress's inescapable duty and responsibility to observe and influence every facet of this country's dealings with other countries. If this responsibility had been exercised some years ago we probably could have avoided the colossal mistakes made in Southeast Asia.

Perhaps Mr. Rockefeller and Dr. Kissinger and others who think like they do should take time off to take a refresher course in the meaning and functioning of representative government and the democratic process.

Winchester, Ore. Tom Toomey

Mr. Ford and autos

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The other day on TV we saw and heard President Ford proclaim that the automobile was our chief enemy in the energy crunch. In our local paper today we read that President Ford will release \$2 billion for highway construction. Either this is a sad case of political schizophrenia or he really intends that those funds be used for pedestrian paths, bicycle lanes, and mass transit development — in which case it makes sense.

Bozeman, Mont. Charles C. Bradley

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.